

Cuban General Defects

U.S. Calls Him Senior Official With Key Data

WASHINGTON — A senior Cuban general has defected to the United States, and the State Department said Friday that he possessed "significant political and military information."

Cuba denounced the defection of Brigadier General Rafael del Pino Diaz as "strange and treacherous conduct" and said he had been suffering from stress.

General del Pino flew with his wife and three children in a small plane to Key West Naval Air Station in Florida on Thursday and requested asylum.

The State Department spokesman, Charles E. Redman, said Friday that General del Pino had told U.S. authorities he had recently been appointed deputy chief of staff of the Armed Forces Ministry.

An official Cuban statement, however, said the general had been demoted to a position as organizer of an air force museum.

Mr. Redman indicated that the Reagan administration looked on General del Pino as a defector of considerable importance.

"As a senior military official with experience reaching back over many years in several areas of Cuban activity, he is obviously in command of significant military and political information," Mr. Redman said.

General del Pino was once head of Cuba's civilian airline, Empresa Cubana de Aviación, was a delegate to two Communist Party congresses and has written two books, Mr. Redman said.

A broadcast by the Armed Forces Ministry in Cuba said a military medical commission had suspended General del Pino as a combat pilot on Jan. 27 because of "successive states of psychic stress" and eye problems.

"His record of service for many years was, without a doubt, meritorious and consequently the revolution awarded him with promotions, greater responsibilities and other honors," the broadcast statement said.

"He enjoyed all due consideration and always received treatment that was both fraternal and correct," it added. "No incident."

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Kiosk Argentine Senate Backs Amnesty

BUENOS AIRES (AP) — The Argentine Senate approved a bill Friday that would exempt from prosecution at least 200 middle-level military officers who are accused of human rights atrocities during military rule from 1976 to 1983.

The bill was approved by a vote of 23-4 after President Raúl Alfonsín added colonels and brigadier generals to the list of officers to be exempted. The measure would leave about 40 generals open to prosecution on atrocities. The bill is to be returned to the House of Deputies.



Detail of a Peder Severin Kroyer painting, an example of kitsch on the way up in art markets. Source: Melikian in Arts/Antiques. Page 10.

GENERAL NEWS
■ South African commando raids killed three Mozambicans, Maputo said. Page 2.
■ A Moscow company conducted an election for a new director, but many employees are not allowed to vote. Page 2.

BUSINESS/FINANCE
■ The main gauge of future U.S. economic activity plunged 0.6 percent in April, its biggest fall since 1985. Page 13.

Dow Jones: DOWN 19.11
The dollar in New York: DM 2 Yen FF 1.818 1.632 143.75 6.0685

West German Lands Plane at Kremlin

By Felicity Barringer
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — A 19-year-old West German pilot flew a single-engine aircraft from Helsinki to Moscow on Thursday night and, according to a witness, landed unimpeded next to the Kremlin wall less than a block from Red Square.

The Soviet news agency Tass issued a brief bulletin on the incident Friday evening, saying that the plane had entered Soviet airspace on the Estonian coast at Kohtla-Järve.

"The flight of the plane over Soviet territory was not intercepted and it made a landing in Moscow," Tass reported.

"The competent organs are conducting an investigation of the case," the dispatch concluded.

ed. It did not mention the Red Square landing.

The Finnish aviation authorities identified the pilot as Matthias Rust.

The plane flew over the Soviet capital at about 7 P.M. and circled over Red Square before landing near the Moscow River, according to Margaret Seabury, an American schoolteacher who walked into the square moments after the plane landed. It came particularly close to the huge department store GUM, which faces the Kremlin, she said.

Moscow is the only city in the world which, in addition to standard anti-aircraft defenses, is ringed by a set of anti-ballistic missiles designed to shoot

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Matthias Rust, left, with his brother Ingo in an undated photograph taken at the Uetersen airport near Hamburg, from which he started his flight bound for Scandinavia.

Japan Unveils \$42 Billion Growth Plan

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Japan unveiled on Friday a \$42 billion program to stimulate its economy and promote imports, a move aimed at appeasing its trading partners.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, in a nationally broadcast

Tokyo's plan lifted the dollar on currency markets. Page 17.

news conference, said, "I have completely put my promises to foreign countries into action."

Other government officials sought more bluntly to head off anticipated criticism that Japan had promised to take decisive action many times, only to have its trade surpluses continually grow. "Let me stress that this is different from the past packages," Kunio Miyasaka, a senior official at the Economic Planning Agency, told reporters. "We've really gone as far as we can. So do trust us."

The program, in the form of a proposed supplementary budget, is the largest ever announced.

It represents Japan's main effort to head off U.S. and European hostility to its trade practices before the summit conference of leading industrial nations that begins June 8 in Venice.

[In Washington, the U.S. trade representative, Clayton K. Yeutter, lauded the plan and said he hoped it would be approved quickly by the Diet, Japan's parliament. Reuters reported.]

The \$42 billion consists of \$23.2 billion in national and local public-works programs; \$7.1 billion in tax cuts; \$5 billion in eased housing loans; \$1 billion in direct government purchases of foreign goods; reduced bank rates and disaster-relief projects.

The measures signaled a break by the government from the fiscal austerity that Mr. Nakasone had preached since taking office in 1982.

The program will be submitted

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By Jim Hoagland
Washington Post Service

BAGHDAD — The Soviet Union has dispatched three minesweepers to the Gulf in an incremental buildup of Soviet and American naval forces along the periphery of the Iran-Iraq war, according to military and diplomatic sources.

The minesweepers are to join two Soviet frigates that have been operating in the Gulf since the end of last year.

While their military significance is still uncertain, separate Soviet and American decisions this month to expand their roles in protecting shipping in the Gulf are likely to work politically in favor of Iraq, according to Western and Third World diplomatic sources here.

The step-ups in superpower activity are occurring as Iraq has launched a vigorous campaign to get the Soviet Union and the United States more deeply involved in the region and to get them to force Iran to the negotiating table, these sources assert.

They believe that Iraq's president, Saddam Hussein, can now pursue such a medium-term political strategy, saying he has stabilized his regime, which was endangered by military and diplomatic reverses six months ago.

Iran has failed to follow up the bloody offensives it launched in the south last winter around Basra and fighting has died down on that front in recent weeks.

The Iraqis, meanwhile, have

launched a brutal counterattack in the country's mountainous north-eastern region, reportedly using chemical weapons for the first time on a large scale in the north and destroying at least 100 villages to deny civilian support to Kurdish guerrillas.

Baghdad is steadily moving toward a significant improvement in its economy: the completion of new pipeline facilities that will add \$60,000 barrels a day in crude oil exports to its current total of 1.3 million. The project is due to be finished in two to three months.

"Saddam Hussein has gutted out what looked like a losing hand," a Western diplomat said, "and has got Iraq back into the game. Unless Iran springs a surprise offensive in

the next week or two, Saddam has won himself six to eight months to regroup."

Despite the lull along the crucial southern front and in the air war, Iraq and Iran each predict that their war, now in its seventh year, is entering a decisive political stage, with Iraq quietly encouraging the superpower presence in the Gulf and Iran denouncing it.

"We are at the beginning of the final part of the war," an Iraqi official quoted Mr. Hussein as having said in a recent private meeting. The official's comments suggested that Baghdad expects the growing risk facing Soviet and American naval forces to bring new pressures for a negotiated settlement to a war

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Reagan Vows To Protect Ships Against Iran, Soviet

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan vowed Friday to protect the "freedom of navigation" in the Gulf, saying that neither Iran nor the Soviet Union would be permitted to interrupt the supply of oil to the West.

"Our goal is to seek peace rather than provocation," Mr. Reagan said in a statement he read to reporters at the White House. "But our interests and those of our friends must be preserved."

In London, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Friday that Britain had received no formal request from the United States for assistance in defending Gulf shipping but would consider such assistance if asked.

Senior U.S. officials told Congress on Friday that the United States was exploring military cooperation with its European allies. At a news conference during her re-election campaign, Mrs. Thatcher said: "Of course we would consider cooperation if those proposals are put to us."

Reagan administration officials said earlier that the United States would begin military escorts of Kuwaiti oil tankers flying the U.S. flag as soon as the president decided to go ahead.

In his brief statement, Mr. Reagan did not say when he would make such a decision.

At the Pentagon, sources said the

actual escorting of Kuwaiti tankers inside the Gulf would not begin for several weeks because of the size of the operation.

Administration officials said they had reached agreement with congressional leaders under which Kuwaiti tankers could receive U.S. protection with congressional consultation.

Many leaders in Congress have expressed fears that the move would draw the United States into the Iran-Iraq war. Kuwaiti tankers have been a special target of Iran since last fall.

Mr. Reagan opened his statement by recalling the oil embargoes of the 1970s and the "enormous dislocations" they caused in the United States.

He said: "This will not happen again. Not while this president serves. I'm determined our national economy will not be held captive."

Martin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, said Mr. Reagan had met with his national security advisers and "received a detailed presentation on the military plan to protect United States flag and naval vessels and approved the plan for further development."

An administration official, meanwhile, said the White House and congressional leaders had reached an agreement under which the administration would be free to put the Kuwaiti tankers under U.S. protection and then report to Congress.

The official said the agreement was worked out Thursday in meetings held by Frank C. Carlucci, Mr. Reagan's national security adviser; Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, the Senate majority leader; and Jim Wright, Democrat of Texas, the speaker of the House.

Arrangements are proceeding to place Kuwaiti tankers under the American flag, probably in the first week in June, with military escort ships to be provided soon afterward, the official said.

He said the agreement called for the Senate and House of Representatives to pass resolutions calling for a report on the reflagging and escorting.

The report would be due within seven days after enactment of the resolution, he said.

The Washington Post said Mr. Reagan's security aides were expected to give Mr. Reagan a plan envisioning a convoy of three or four tankers being escorted under U.S. naval protection every 10 days or so.

The newspaper, quoting administration sources, said the necessary air protection would come from U.S. planes based on carriers outside the Gulf.

One Defense Department official said White House officials are "setting out some clear and concise mission plans and rules of engagement."

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East Bloc Ends Summit Without Arms Initiative

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service

BERLIN — Mikhail S. Gorbachev and leaders of the six other members of the Soviet military bloc ended a two-day summit meeting on Friday in East Berlin without a substantive new arms initiative.

The annual Warsaw Pact summit meeting had been preceded by lively speculation in the West that Mr. Gorbachev might add another to the series of disarmament proposals he has made over the past year, or perhaps announce a unilateral thinning of the 380,000-member Soviet force in East Germany.

But even before the meeting began, Soviet spokesmen in East Berlin discouraged expectations, saying that the West already had enough Soviet proposals before it.

The deliberations at Warsaw Pact summit meetings are traditionally not made public. But a communiqué issued Friday, and comments at a press conference by Herbert Krolikowski, the East German secretary-general of the political consultative committee of the Warsaw Pact, reported only one

novelty, a decision to make public the "military doctrine" of the East bloc alliance. A military doctrine is the basic policy that guides the military planning of a country or alliance.

The purpose was evidently to contrast the pact's profession of a purely defensive military stance to the "flexible response" espoused by the North Atlantic alliance, which does not preclude first use of nuclear arms against a massive Soviet onslaught.

Mr. Krolikowski proposed that the two alliances meet to discuss their military doctrines.

Beyond that, the communiqué endorsed all the operative Soviet proposals, including the "double-zero" proposal to eliminate all U.S. and Soviet medium- and short-range nuclear missiles from Europe with ranges of more than 300 miles.

The proposal has generated a scrappy debate in major West European capitals, and particularly in Bonn, where the notion of eliminating both categories of missiles has aroused fears that a nuclear ex-

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In Belgium, a Chance to Jump, Saw, Tow to Glory

By Peter Maass
International Herald Tribune

PEPINSTER, Belgium — The crowd was cheering. "Go José," they screamed. "Allez, you can do it." Children peered anxiously from behind their mothers' skirts. Grown men let out juvenile yelps of excitement.

Everyone was in a tight circle around José Archambeau, the best lumberjack in Belgium, who was trying to slice his way into the Guinness Book of Records. With a power chain saw snarling in his expert hands, Mr. Archambeau was cutting a waist-high log into wafer-thin horizontal pieces.

The goal was to slice more than 35 pieces, the record, while keeping the severed chips of wood stacked on top of each other like a pile of pancakes. But after the thirty-first chip was sliced, the stack wobbled and fell, unceremoniously, to the ground.

The crowd groaned. On the first day of the "Week of Records" here, a crestfallen Mr. Archambeau had missed his rendezvous with Guinness history.

He blamed the log. Nestled in the Ardennes mountains, the town of 5,000 people is playing host for five days to an eccentric band of fanatics who are trying to set more than 40 world records.

That would be enough to make Pepinster the town in Europe with the most of them.

More than 15,000 people, along with a television crew from Japan, are expected to witness such unheralded feats as a man jumping rope for 12 hours, someone trying to make the highest pile of telephone

directories, and another aspirant putting a 2,000-piece puzzle together in record time.

Pepinster, which set 19 records at its festival last year, wants to outdo the town of Aubigny, France. Last year Aubigny set 28 records at its July festival, winning bragging rights in the French-language edition of the Guinness Book of Records.

Despite the competition, a central goal of the Pepinster festival is to make people laugh. It seems to succeed.

After all, what can one do but laugh when looking at the world's largest beach chair, set up in the town square? The 3,300-pound (1,500-kilogram) monster dwarfs the adjacent City Hall. Across the street stands the world's largest clothespin. It is 5.76 yards (5.3 meters) long and weighs 1,650 pounds.

"There's so much misery in the world," said Luc van Lierde, who plans to pull a 10-ton truck for 436 yards on Sunday. "But here you don't see anyone who's not happy. Everyone is smiling. That's why I'm doing this."

Mr. van Lierde is something of a celebrity in Belgium. Last year, the 250-pounder set a record in Pepinster by tearing 216 phone books in half in 60 minutes. He's got nine other records under his sizable belt, hosts his own television show and is usually followed by a gaggle of youthful autograph-seekers.

"My dream," Mr. van Lierde said earnestly, "is to pull a five-ton truck for 24 hours."

Meanwhile, he is coaching other aspirants to Guinness fame. One of his protégés, Jacques Hanot, went all the way. The portly Mr. Hanot, a 26-year-old butcher, blew into 40

brightly colored hot-water bottles until they burst. He did this in record time of 41 minutes, 36 seconds.

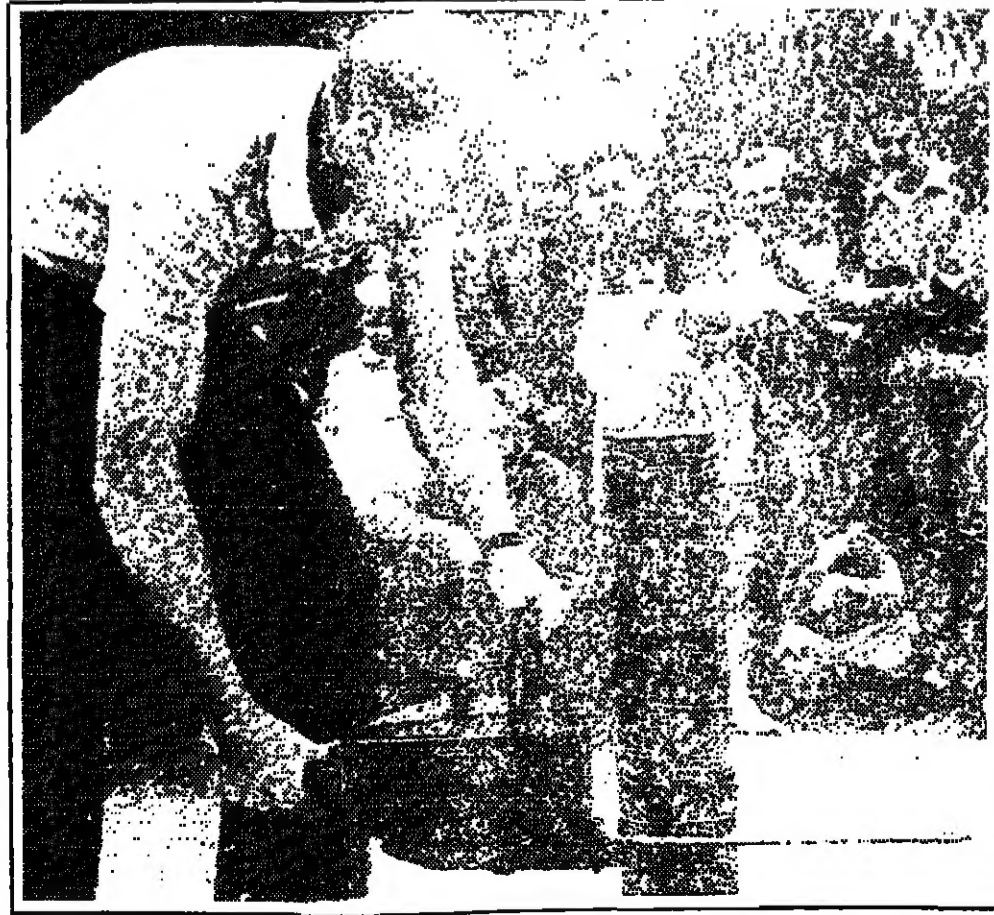
The records set in Pepinster are

submitted to Guinness, which sometimes rejects new categories offered by the town.

"It's too easy, we don't accept it," said Philippe Scail, who is direc-

tor of the French edition of the Guinness Book of Records.

And he has a firm rule: "If it's completely idiotic," he said, "we won't accept it."



José Archambeau taking a cut at a Guinness record during the festival in Pepinster.

Canada in Caribbean: Panel Thinks It Over

By Herbert H. Denton
Washington Post Service

TORONTO — A tantalizing offer for Canada to annex a chain of balmy islands in the Caribbean is being considered by a special committee appointed by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney.

Prominent citizens of the impoverished Turks and Caicos Islands, north of Haiti and east of Cuba, are lobbying to cast off their centuries-old status as a British crown colony for a new relationship with Canada.

Ralph Higgs, president of the islands' development association, visited Ottawa recently, hoping to sell the idea of the island chain becoming Canada's "sunshine province, or sunshine state, or whatever."

A spokesman at the British Embassy in Ottawa indicated that London would be willing to give up its claim if the islanders voted for a change.

Britain has assumed responsibility for defense and foreign affairs of the islands since the 18th century and has given grants annually in recent years for capital projects and aid to cover the recurring \$1 million annual budget gap.

The prospect of having islands in the sun that are a part of Canada, accept Canadian dollars and eliminate the hassle of having to clear customs is alluring to Canadians who flock to Florida and the Caribbean during the long winters.

There have been on-again,

off-again contacts with the people of the Turks and Caicos for more than a decade.

"It's an issue that usually pops up in January or February," said David Daubney, a Conservative member of the House of Commons.

Mr. Daubney said Canada could decide to designate the chain as the 11th province, which would require approval by Parliament and the existing provinces. Or it might opt for another arrangement such as

"It's an issue that usually pops up in January or February."

association, similar to the relationship between the United States and Puerto Rico.

A 1986 study by the Canadian External Affairs Department advised against annexation, saying it could lead to racial tension as most of the 10,000 islanders are black and most tourists would be white.

Unemployment on the islands exceeds 30 percent.

The islands have relied on off-shore banking and profits from their role as a refueling station for planes smuggling drugs from Latin America into the United States.

Charges of a Plot Shock Catholics in Singapore

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — The arrests here of 16 persons, including 10 Roman Catholic Church workers, on suspicion of involvement in a clandestine communist network has shocked members of Singapore's influential Catholic community.

Authorities charge that social welfare and student organizations run by the Catholic Church were used by the group as a cover for subversive activities. The group has links in the Philippines, Malaysia and Britain, officials said.

The government said two persons in particular played a prominent role in developing what it called "a Marxist conspiracy to subvert the existing social and political system in Singapore through communist united front tactics."

It named one as Tan Wah Piew, 35, a former Singapore student leader who was jailed for a year in 1974 in connection with an industrial dispute. He went to Britain in 1976 and is still based there.

The other, officials said, is Vincent Cheng, 40, executive secretary of the justice and peace commission of the Roman Catholic Church in Singapore. He was one of the 16 persons arrested last week.

The Straits Times, Singapore's main English-language newspaper, said in an editorial Friday that there was cause for concern that the long-dormant communist threat had re-emerged in changed form.

"No longer is it a movement of mainly poor, secular, Chinese-educated cadres," the newspaper said. "Here the threat came from well-off, well-educated, English-educated radicals who infiltrated not the trade unions, but a religious order noted for its excellent, well-organized structure."

Analysts said Friday that the government's internal security department had been gathering information about the group for years. It decided to detain members of the organization for questioning last week to expose their activities and prevent their influence from spreading, the analysts said.

A statement Thursday by Gregory Yong, archbishop of Singapore, and more than 50 priests said they were "greatly perturbed" at the allegations and arrests.

Christians, nearly half of them Catholics, make up only 10 percent of Singapore's 2.6 million people but have considerable influence in education, the professions, the armed forces and government. Other major religions in Singapore are Buddhism, Taoism, Islam and Hinduism.

Two of the 16 persons arrested last week are Malaysians. One of the two is a journalist.

The government said Mr. Tan was believed to be an agent of a banned communist movement committed to overthrowing the governments of Singapore and Malaysia by force. The group's influence in both countries is now very limited, officials said.

Mr. Cheng is suspected of having built up contacts since 1972 with members of the National Democratic Front, the Communist Party in the Philippines is known. The New People's Army, the guerrilla wing of the party, recently intensified its insurgency against the government of President Corason C. Aquino.

Mr. Cheng is also believed to have adopted techniques used by communists in the Philippines to infiltrate church organizations in Singapore, officials said.

An official statement printed in Singapore newspapers Friday said: "In Singapore's multiracial and multireligious society, no religious group and its publications can be manipulated and exploited for either subversive causes or political agitation without grievous consequences."

The arrests were made under the Internal Security Act, which allows indefinite detention without trial.

The law was passed by British colonial authorities before Singapore became independent in 1965. It was used extensively in the 1960s when disturbances and communal violence fomented by communists were a serious problem.

Archbishop Yong and the priests, in their statement, did not question the need for the government to be able to detain people without court warrant or trial. But they said, "We hope and pray that justice will be done and be seen to be done."

Joshua Jeyaretnam, leader of the opposition Workers' Party, said four of the detainees were supporters of his party.

He said that, while some people in Singapore held very leftist views, there were not many of them and he could not classify them as communists.



Sri Lankan Troops Continue Advance

The Sri Lankan government said Friday that its troops, on the fourth day of an offensive against Tamil separatist guerrillas, held almost total control of a strategic sector of the Jaffna Peninsula. Control of the northeastern Vadamanchi region is the main aim of the offensive. Above, General Cyril Ranawana, commander of the operation, with wounded men about to be taken to Colombo.

An Election Falters in Moscow

Candidates Withdraw, Kremlin Picks Institute Director

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The 2,000 employees of the Transport Construction Research Institute here tried to conduct an election for a new director this spring, inspired by Mikhail S. Gorbachev's calls for increased democracy.

It did not work out quite the way they planned.

Before the process splintered to an end in mid-April, all the candidates nominated by the staff withdrew under pressure. 85 percent of the employees were declared ineligible to vote, and an executive selected by the government became the new director.

"We thought we were going to have an experiment in democracy, but we ended up with a demonstration of continued control from the center," a staff member said.

The events at the institute, as described this week by two staff members, seem to reflect widespread problems associated with the introduction of expanded democracy in the work place, a centerpiece of the Soviet leader's campaign for change.

The newspapers have cited similar cases where intervention by government agencies disrupted attempts to elect factory managers and where bureaucrats, reluctant to relinquish control, refused to accept the introduction of more democratic procedures.

There have also been signs of resistance to the Soviet leader's call for changes in the selection of government and party officials, with press reports about rigged nominations and failures to follow the Gorbachev program.

Government elections will be held on June 21, and nominating meetings have already been completed in most districts. There is supposed to be a choice of candidates for the first time in a small percentage of the districts, the first step toward nationwide changes in the electoral system in the years ahead.

Although Mr. Gorbachev has not advocated a shift to anything approaching Western-style democracy and has not questioned the

"We thought we were going to have an experiment in democracy."

— A staff member

primacy of the Communist Party, he has appealed for greater citizen and worker participation in the selection of government and work place executives.

The initiative is likely to be one of the most difficult for Mr. Gorbachev to carry out, because elections in the Soviet Union have long been carefully managed by the authorities and the concept of real democracy is foreign to the system.

The experiment at the Transport Institute, which specializes in bridge and tunnel engineering for the Soviet railroads, started when its longtime director, Dmitri I. Fyodorov, announced in February that he would soon retire.

Several senior scientists and department heads proposed the election of a new director. The process was approved in principle by the Ministry of Transport Construction, which supervises the institute.

According to the two staff members, who asked not to be identified for fear of retaliation, staff members throughout the institute assembled in March, in a series of meetings, to consider nominations for director.

From a pool of several dozen potential candidates, they chose four, all senior scientists who had worked at the institute for many years.

"The four were selected by majority vote at the meetings, without any outside interference," one of the staff members said.

Absent from the list was the institute's deputy director, Boris A. Bondarovich, who would normally have expected to succeed to the directorship.

When the final list of candidates was posted, Mr. Bondarovich and another institute scientist were included, bringing the number of candidates to six.

Staff members were told that all six had been cleared by the Communist Party unit at the institute, which reviewed their ideological views.

Several weeks later, a deputy minister from the Ministry of Transport Construction held a series of private meetings with the four original candidates selected by the staff.

At the end of the day, without any explanation, the four withdrew their candidacies, the two staff members said.

In mid-April, a notice was posted in the institute lobby announcing that the election would be held the next day. It said that only staff members active in the party and in other official agencies, a total of 300 people, were eligible to vote.

Later that day, according to the two staff members, the heads of the institute's 10 departments spread the news that the Communist Party Central Committee must approve all institute directors. They said that only Mr. Bondarovich and another man, unacceptable to the institute, were acceptable.

When the voting was completed and the secret ballots had been counted by a special commission selected by the department heads, the new man was declared the winner.

"No one at the institute liked Bondarovich, so they figured it was better to pick a stranger," one of the staff members said.

She added, "At the beginning, everyone was excited by the process but as time passed, people slowly understood that nothing would come of the election."

"We realized that the ministry, just as it has always done, would pick the director," she said.

Raids Kill 3 In Maputo; South Africa Is Blamed

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — The Mozambique government asserted that South African commandos staged a raid Friday on four houses in Maputo, including offices of the African National Congress, and killed three civilians before escaping by boat.

A spokesman for the South African Army command in Pretoria said he would not comment on "unsubstantiated allegations."

A series of recent raids against black-ruled states neighboring South Africa have been blamed on South African security forces.

The ANC condemned the raid in Maputo as a "barbaric act." In a statement issued in Lusaka, the outlawed black nationalist group said that "attacks in Zambia, Zimbabwe, Swaziland and now Mozambique reflect the desperation of the Pretoria regime, which is unable to stop the escalation of the armed struggle."

The raids in Mozambique followed reports in the South African press quoting security officials as saying that a bomb that killed four policemen May 20 in Johannesburg had been assembled in Maputo and smuggled across the border. The ANC has acknowledged responsibility for the explosion.

The raid was the first attack in Mozambique that Maputo has blamed on South Africa since the two governments signed the Nkomati accord, a pact of nonaggression, in March 1984. Under that accord, Mozambique expelled scores of ANC members.

A representative of the official Mozambique news agency, AIM, said by telephone from Maputo that four squads of raiders, which arrived by boat, simultaneously attacked four houses in the capital's fashionable Polana neighborhood, then blew up their getaway car near a beach and escaped by boat.

The Portuguese news agency Lusa quoted Mozambique officials as saying that two of the dead were Antonio Patigama, former ambassador to Portugal, and his wife, the sister of Mozambique's military chief of staff.

He said a house containing ANC offices was attacked by one of the four-man squads, as was a house occupied by a Tanzanian national, where the attackers fled after they were discovered breaking a window.

A South African Defense Forces spokesman in Pretoria said Friday he was "not prepared to comment on unsubstantiated allegations of involvement in incidents in Mozambique."

He added, "There have been similar attempts in the past to link the Defense Forces with incidents elsewhere, for example in Harare recently. In this case, foreign television personnel and others were apprehended."

He was referring to the weekend detention of three British television journalists in the Zimbabwean capital on suspicion of being involved in recent bombings of suspected ANC targets there. Two of the journalists have been released, but a third, Timothy Leach, a producer for Independent Television News, was still being held.

Mr. Leach has been told he was being detained because of suspicion that he was "directly or indirectly involved" in South African attacks on Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana, Reuters reported from Harare, quoting sources in the legal community.

WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. Deports Ex-SS Guard to Austria

WASHINGTON (AP) — A 60-year-old janitor from Chicago who hid his past as a Nazi concentration camp guard during World War II flew to Austria and was stripped of his U.S. citizenship, the Justice Department announced Friday.

Martin Bartsch was listed by the operators of the Mauthausen camp as having shot and killed Max Ochshorn, a French Jew, in 1943, according to Neal Sher, head of the Office of Special Investigations in the Justice Department. Bartsch immigrated to the United States in 1955 and was granted citizenship in 1966. Revelation of his Nazi service would have made him ineligible for U.S. citizenship.

Mr. Sher said that a U.S. judge in Chicago issued an order denaturalizing Mr. Bartsch as of Friday. Mr. Sher disclosed that Bartsch signed a sealed agreement a month ago admitting that he had been guard at the Mauthausen camp system in 1943 and 1944. He said that in July 1943, he voluntarily enlisted in the Nazi SS battalion that ran the camp in Austria. Tens of thousands of prisoners died at Mauthausen as the result of shooting, gassing, hanging, starvation and forced labor.

Governor to Hear Hong Kong Views

HONG KONG (UPI) — Sir David Wilson, the governor of Hong Kong, said Friday that all options about the territory's political development will be given a hearing before China regains sovereignty from Britain in 1997.

His statement was made at a news conference two days after the release of a government paper outlining options for political changes and elections before the colony returns to Chinese rule in 1997.

"The government would like to see a system that is responsive to the people in Hong Kong," Sir David said. He added that the government was sponsoring a public opinion survey to determine public views on suggested moves toward democracy, which the Chinese leader, Deng Xiaoping, has indicated are opposed by China. Mr. Deng has indicated that even if a democratic system were in place, the Communist Party would be the final arbiter after 1997.

5 Are Cleared in Deaths on Movie Set

LOS ANGELES (AP) — John Landis, director of "Twilight Zone: The Movie," and four associates were found not guilty of involuntary manslaughter on Friday in the movie industry's first criminal trial resulting from deaths on a movie set.

A Superior Court jury had deliberated for nine days after the 10-month trial of Mr. Landis, George Foley Jr., the associate producer, Dan Allingham, production manager, Paul Stewart, special effects coordinator, and the helicopter pilot, Dorsey Wingo, in the deaths of the actor Vic Morrow and two children. They died when a helicopter, hovering amid special-effects explosions, was engulfed in a fireball and fell on top of them.

The movie industry has seen the case as an indictment of film safety standards and the harbinger of restrictions on explosive special effects.

Seoul Arrests 3 Senior Police Officers

SEOUL (AP) — Three senior police commanders were arrested Friday for allegedly covering up the torture death of a student.

A government spokesman said the commanders were arrested for trying to hide the number of police officers involved in the Jan. 14 death of Park Choo Chul. They were identified as Senior Superintendent General Park Choo Won, deputy chief at National Police headquarters; Superintendent Yu Chong Beng, chief of the Fifth Department of the Anti-Communist Investigation Division No. 2; and Superintendent Park Won Taek, who was Mr. Yu's assistant.

In addition, three junior officers arrested last week were formally indicted on charges of "brutal acts" for their alleged roles in the death, the spokesman said.

Nixon Memo on Democrat Disclosed

WASHINGTON (LAT) — Richard M. Nixon sent a memo in 1971 suggesting he wanted more financial data on the Democratic National Chairman, Lawrence F. O'Brien. Mr. O'Brien's office in the Watergate building was burglarized by men linked to the Republican campaign in June 1972. The memo was among 490,000 pages of White House files of the former president that were released by the National Archives.

In the memo to his chief of staff, H.R. Haldeman, Mr. Nixon wrote, "It would seem that the time is approaching when Larry O'Brien is held accountable for his retainer with Hughes." He was referring to a large contract that Mr. O'Brien had with the billionaire Howard R. Hughes. He suggested that Charles W. Colson, another Nixon aide, "make a check on this."

The Senate committee investigating the Watergate scandal never learned of the memo. The panel suggested in its final report in July 1974, however, that the purpose of the Watergate break-in may have been to obtain financial or other information about Mr. O'Brien that could have been useful in the 1972 presidential campaign.

South Africa Frees Black Children

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — South Africa has freed hundreds of black children who were detained without trial under the state of emergency, two independent monitoring groups reported on Friday.

The Detainees' Parents Support Committee and the Free the Children Alliance said that in the past week hundreds of the estimated 1,500 children detained had been released. Last month, South African officials said 1,424 blacks between the ages of 12 and 18 were being held under the emergency rule imposed in June.

Swiss Allow French Fugitive to Leave

BERN (Reuters) — A fugitive French casino director convicted of fraud was released from prison Friday and allowed to fly to the Dominican Republic after Switzerland rejected French requests for his extradition, the Swiss Justice Ministry said.

Jean-Dominique Fraton, 64, who ran the Ruhl casino in Nice on the French Riviera, was sentenced in 1983 in absentia by French courts to 13 years' imprisonment for fiscal fraud and breaching corporate laws.

A Justice Ministry statement said he was released from prison in Lugano, where he was arrested with seven other foreigners on May 20 for staying illegally in Switzerland. The ministry said that fiscal fraud did not justify his extradition under Swiss law.

For the Record

President José Napoleón Duarte on Thursday dismissed proposals by leftist guerrillas to reopen peace talks and reduce civilian casualties in the civil war in El Salvador. (Reuters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Danger of Air Collisions Called Critical

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board has told a Senate panel that he believed the danger of mid-air collisions had reached a "critical" level in some areas and that the safety margin for the summer travel season was inadequate.

The official, Jim Barnett, criticized the Federal Aviation Administration on Thursday for rejecting the safety board's proposal to limit peak-hour traffic in especially busy airspace sectors. He said he does not believe that Donald D. Engen, head of the aviation agency, "as yet understands the situation to be critical."

In earlier testimony before the Aviation Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation, Mr. Engen said that his agency was curbing daily traffic when necessary. He said the air traffic system was now safe and promised that "we will not allow the system to go critical."

Paris Metro and bus tickets will be increased by an average of 5 percent Monday, city transport officials said. A carnet of 10 second-class Métro tickets will cost 28.20 francs (\$4.70), and a second-class monthly carte orange for the two zones in Paris will cost 162 francs. A single ticket will be 4.60 francs and in first class, 6.80 francs. (UPI)

Air traffic controllers in France plan to continue their partial strike on Monday for the seventh week, unless a proposal they submitted Friday afternoon is accepted, union sources said in Paris. The controllers have been striking between 6:30 A.M. and 10 A.M. daily, except on weekends and holidays. (AFP)

British customs officials on a slowdown that has been delaying trucks at English Channel ports started resuming normal work Friday but threatened new action next week in pursuit of a 15-percent pay raise, union officials said. (Reuters)

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3 Latin Leaders Appeal To Industrial Powers on Lowering Interest Rates

By Shirley Christian
New York Times Service

MONTEVIDEO — The presidents of Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay have appealed to the major non-Communist industrial powers to seek a way to lower interest rates on the foreign debts of developing countries during their meeting in Venice.

The presidents, José Sarney of Brazil, Raúl Alfonsín of Argentina, and Julio María Sanguinetti of Uruguay, met in Montevideo early in the week. They said Wednesday that the recent increases in lending rates constituted a "serious reverse" for their efforts to address their debts.

But they also said they were optimistic about what they were seeing. They said the creditor banks were beginning to agree with the demand in Latin America for a "political solution" to the debt crisis.

Enrique Iglesias, the Uruguayan foreign minister and one of the best-known economists in Latin America, said at a press conference that there was a growing consensus among the debtor countries that the interest on old debt ought to be fixed at 2 percent or 3 percent over a long term.

"We're at the point where you may have to change the package involving the debtors and the lenders," he said. He said that in the last five years the Latin American nations had paid \$130 billion of interest on overall debt of about \$370 billion. He suggested all sides were looking for a way to get out of the bind and move forward.

Noting the recent decision of Citibank to set aside \$3 billion for potential loan losses, he smiled and said "a bank has to have a lot of income to do that."

Mr. Iglesias also said that there were indications that some European banks were going to take similar steps.

Mr. Alfonsín said he was concerned about the possibility that Citibank's decision might mean less "new money" would be available to debtors, but he added that the action was "feeding our hope that a quota will be fixed for the interest that we have to pay."

Brazil ranks second and Argentina third among the most-indebted nations in the developing world, after Mexico. On a per capita basis, Uruguay's debt of \$5 billion is also high.

Argentina, like Mexico and Chile, recently completed what was considered a highly successful renegotiation of a large part of its debt, and managed to have its interest rate reduced. Almost as soon as they completed the negotiations, however, interest rates began to rise, causing new concerns.

Mr. Sarney said he thought that Brazil's earlier decision to suspend interest payments had "profoundly helped" the other debtor nations because it had caused bankers and international organizations to be "more flexible and comprehensive in reaching accord with diverse countries around the world."

He said that Brazil intended to resume negotiations with foreign banks within 30 days, and that it now expected to receive "just treatment."

He said that would mean a pact that "permits the debtor countries to pay the debts without suffering and without the collapse of their economies."

Mr. Sanguinetti said he had sent a letter containing the leaders' ideas on the debt to the Italian president, Amintore Fanfani, for relay to the leaders attending the Venice meeting, scheduled to begin June 8. He said that the letter also expressed concern about protectionist trade measures.



Raúl Alfonsín of Argentina, left, Julio María Sanguinetti of Uruguay, center, and José Sarney of Brazil after their meeting in Montevideo on foreign debt and interest payments.

Sarney Is Rebuked Over Term

His Stand Undermines Constitutional Process, Critics Say

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — President José Sarney's recent announcement that he will serve a five-year term in office appears to have heightened the political uncertainty that has gripped Brazil for six months despite his assertion that "this question has now been decided."

Mr. Sarney said he acted on his own to define the length of his mandate because political parties had been unable to reach a consensus on the issue. The country's economic crisis, he added, was "the fruit of this political indecision."

But Mr. Sarney was immediately accused of trying to undermine a Constitutional Assembly that was elected in November with powers both to draft a new constitution and to set the date of the first direct presidential election since a military regime stepped down two years ago.

At the same time, with public opinion polls showing a clear preference for a shorter term, the perception that Mr. Sarney was trying to hang onto power led opposition demands for early elections. It also provoked a near-rebellion by sectors of the majority Brazilian Democratic Movement Party that say he should serve no more than four years.

At a recent meeting, party representatives repeated the Constitutional Assembly's authority to define the length of this and future presidential terms, and they decided that the party would fix its position on the issue at a special convention to be held in Brasília on June 13-14.

Even though the new constitution may not be approved until the end of this year, however, party leaders said the stage would be set for serious confrontation with the president if the party convention

votes in favor of a four-year term and Mr. Sarney chooses to ignore its recommendation. Fearing such a clash, party spokesmen have suggested postponing the convention.

Mr. Sarney took over after the president-elect, Tancredino Neves, died. The present juridical confusion stems from the fact that Mr. Sarney was elected vice president by an electoral college that gave him a six-year term under a constitution imposed by the ruling generals in 1969.

The president said in May 1985 that although the Constitutional Assembly would decide the matter, he favored a four-year term.

His recent announcement, therefore, contradicted his earlier position. In reality, he had already begun maneuvering last year for a longer term, but now for the first time he asserted that his original six-year term was legally valid and could not be truncated by the Assembly. Then, as if to soften the blow, he said he would voluntarily "give up" one year of his mandate.

Some politicians said any clash between old and new constitutions might require a ruling by the Supreme Court, which has rarely challenged incumbent presidents.

But they noted that Mr. Sarney was also now busily trying to build a right-of-center coalition to support his position, principally inside the armed forces and among the country's powerful state governors.

Paradoxically, the very economic and political crisis that has reduced the president's popularity in the last six months appears to have won him the backing of senior military commanders, who reportedly fear that "rushed elections" might be won by the Socialist opposition leader, Leonel Brizola.

Not surprisingly, Mr. Brizola, who played a key role in the government deposed by the armed forces in 1964, has already moved

Secret Account Funneled \$2 Million To Bakkers, Aides in '86, Officials Say

By Michael Isikoff
and Art Harris
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A secret payroll account of the PTL ministry was used to pay more than \$2 million in salaries and bonuses last year to the ministry's founders, Jim and Tammy Faye Bakker, and their top aides without the knowledge of the ministry's directors or chief financial officer, according to ministry officials, former board members and copies of board minutes.

The recent discovery by ministry officials of the executive account, which was administered by an independent auditor, and of accompanying ledger sheets and copies of canceled checks, has provided new evidence of how the Bakkers collected millions of dollars from their tax-exempt ministry without oversight from board members, ministry officials said.

Records of the account, through which all bonuses flowed, were kept by the Charlotte, North Carolina, office of Laventhol & Horwath, the 10th largest accounting firm in the United States. Until last year Laventhol & Horwath was the outside auditor for PTL, which its followers say stands for Praise the Lord or People That Love.

Checks were prepared by Laventhol & Horwath on instructions from David Taggart, Mr. Bakker's personal aide, or his personal secretary, Shirley Fulbright, ministry officials said. Mr. Taggart or Ms. Fulbright signed the checks, according to officials who say they have seen copies of the checks.

The executive payroll was handled by the auditor, said Peter Bailey, a PTL vice president. "They prepared the checks from their office,"

"I'm the chief financial officer," he said, "but I didn't know what was going into that account."

The payment of \$1.9 million to the Bakkers in 1986 and \$640,000 in the first three months of 1987 has emerged as a central issue in the clash between Mr. Bakker and his successor, the Reverend Jerry Falwell.

Mr. Bakker resigned from PTL in March after revelations that he committed adultery with a church

secretary in 1980 and that ministry funds were paid to silence her.

In a television interview Wednesday, the Bakkers said PTL payments to them were approved by the board, usually while they were out of the room and sometimes over their objections.

According to two former PTL directors, however, while unspecified bonuses were approved by the board in recent years, the dollar amounts actually paid were not discussed at board meetings.

In addition, copies of board min-

utes show no record of bonuses being approved for Bakker aides.

U.S. Opens Inquiry

The Justice Department has opened a preliminary inquiry into reports that the Bakkers were involved in financial wrongdoing. The New York Times reported from Atlanta, quoting federal law enforcement officials. No details were made available.

The Internal Revenue Service had previously begun an investigation of PTL.

Jackson Says He'd Consider Accepting Vice Presidency

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson says he would consider accepting the Democratic nomination for vice president.

"The vice president option would be a serious consideration," he said in a sharp departure from the conventional strategy of presidential aspirants, who rarely acknowledge that they might be interested in the vice presidency.

Mr. Jackson's statement, made Thursday on a television program, was particularly significant because some opinion polls show him to be the front-runner in the Democratic field since Gary Hart ended his candidacy earlier this month.

Many Democratic politicians say they expect Mr. Jackson to win at least 25 percent of the delegates to the Democratic National Convention in primary elections and caucuses next year.

Responding to a series of ques-

tions on the television program about the personal morals of candidates, Mr. Jackson said that "we must accept living in a fishbowl." He also said that his staff had discussed his personal life but that he had "no misgivings about it."

Asked by a member of the audience about his own morals, Mr. Jackson responded: "I have no skeletons in my closet."

He added that "we cannot relate morality to sexuality alone," and cautioned that too much "concentration on personality" would leave "no time for issues." But he declined several times to criticize or set limits on press coverage of candidates' personal lives, saying that that was a decision for the press.

Quebec Deal Denounced By Trudeau

Washington Post Service

TORONTO — Pierre Elliott Trudeau has broken a three-year public silence to denounce Prime Minister Brian Mulroney over concessions to Quebec, calling him a "weakling" who had rendered the Canadian state "totally impotent."

The former prime minister, who left office in 1984, was speaking Thursday about an accord negotiated last month by Mr. Mulroney to get Quebec to ratify the new Canadian Constitution. That accord, which must be ratified, acceded to Quebec's demands that the constitution acknowledge French-speaking Quebec as a "distinct society" within Canada.

To win the support of other provinces, the agreement also would substantially enhance the power of all 10 provinces, giving them discretion on how to spend the federal money they receive, stronger control over immigration and a say in selecting Supreme Court justices.

Mr. Trudeau unleashed his anger about the accord in an article published Thursday in the Toronto Star and La Presse in Montreal. He wrote that Mr. Mulroney had lacked the courage to stand up to provincial premiers and resist the "Balkanization" of Canadian culture, languages and social services.

Mr. Mulroney brushed off the criticism, saying it was a reminder of the "old style of warring federalism" that Mr. Trudeau had practiced as prime minister.

AMERICAN TOPICS



KENNEDY PARK DEDICATED — Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, with the children of President John F. Kennedy, John Jr. and Caroline, at the dedication of John F. Kennedy Park in Cambridge, Massachusetts. The \$2.5 million park is in the congressional district represented by Mr. Kennedy's nephew, Joseph P. Kennedy 2d, son of Robert F. Kennedy, and borders the Harvard campus.

Lampreys Threaten Great Lakes Anew

Sea lampreys, the parasitic "vampires of the deep" that all but wiped out game fish in the Great Lakes in the 1940s and 1950s, are making a comeback that threatens carefully rebuilt stocks of salmon and trout. The New York Times reports.

The lampreys, interlopers from salt water, apparently made their way around the barrier of Niagara Falls through the Welland Ship Canal and adapted themselves to life in fresh water. In their adult stage they live by attaching their mouths to live fish and draining their blood. Even fish that survive lamprey attacks are left with ugly round scars.

The lampreys were all but exterminated with the discovery in the late 1950s of a chemical compound, 3-trifluoromethyl-4-nitrophenol, which is toxic to lamprey hatchlings. Small streams where the lampreys breed were treated with the compound.

But the surviving lampreys are beginning to breed in the broad, deep channels of the St. Mary's River between Lake Superior and Lake Huron and the St. Clair River between Lake Huron

Huge Crowd Flattens Golden Gate's Arch

When an estimated 250,000 people jammed onto the Golden Gate Bridge for the 50th anniversary celebration Sunday, worried engineers did rapid calculations to make sure the span could support the weight. It did, but "the bridge flattened out — its whole arch disappeared," said Gary Giacomini, president of the bridge district board. "The bridge had the greatest load factor in its 50-year life."

Crowds from both ends flooded onto the bridge and met in the middle, forming a shoulder-to-shoulder gridlock. Mr. Giacomini, who was at the middle, said that while the support cables there were loose, the cables elsewhere "were taut and kind of spinning around because the other ones were picking up the strain." He added, "I thought, wow, this isn't a good idea."

But the bridge held. Built to be flexible in the winds that often howl through the Golden Gate, it can move 15 feet (4.5 meters) vertically and 27 feet from side to side.

— ARTHUR HIGBEE

Short Takes

Attendance is booming in Broadway playhouses. The New York Times reports, with a 31-percent increase in the past two months over the same period last year. George Wachtel of the League of American Theaters and Producers credits such hits as "Les Misérables," "Fences," "Me and My Girl," "Starlight Express" and "Broadway Bound." The Times also cites the fall of the dollar, which has made New York City more attractive to foreign and American tourists.

N. Graves Thomas, 40, a Shreveport, Louisiana, lawyer, was boating on Lake Bistineau with four friends when a thunderstorm came up. They said he stood up in the back of the boat, raised his hands toward the sky and said, "Here I am." Moments later he was struck and killed by a bolt of lightning.

Charan Singh Dies, Former Indian Leader

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — Charan Singh, 84, who was prime minister of India for several months before Indira Gandhi regained the office in 1980, died Thursday after a long illness.

He held the office from August 1979 to January 1980 and had been one of many politicians imprisoned in 1975-76 during the emergency rule declared by Mrs. Gandhi.

After Mrs. Gandhi's Congress (I) Party lost power in March 1977, Mr. Singh became home minister under Morarji Desai. They clashed and he was dismissed by Mr. Desai in June 1978, then returned as finance minister in January 1979.

When Mr. Desai's government fell, Mr. Singh put together a coalition and was prime minister until Mrs. Gandhi's party regained its parliamentary majority.

Mr. Singh, a leader in the fight for Indian independence, was a lawyer and former chief minister of Uttar Pradesh state.

■ Other deaths: Paul L. Sifton, 60, first head of the U.S. Urban Mass Transportation Administration and a senior official at the National Academy of Sciences, Wednesday in Washington of a liver ailment.

Charles Ludlam, 44, the co-founder of the Ridiculous Theatrical Company, an off-Broadway troupe, Thursday in New York of pneumonia linked to AIDS.

Alvin C. Kestek, 84, an educator who was founder and chairman of the Academy for Educational Development and author of "Reforming American Education," Wednesday in New York.

Jean Delay, 79, a man of letters and medical researcher who pioneered chemical therapy for mental illness, Friday in Paris. He was a member of the Academy of Medicine and the French Academy.

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ARTS / LEISURE

'Les Huguenots': The Parallels Of Persecution

By James Helme Sutcliffe

BERLIN — Giacomo Meyerbeer's "Les Huguenots" set in Berlin? The idea is not as far-fetched as it may sound, for the plot does deal with a populace divided and made murderous by ideology and deep-seated suspicion, for whom violence — here at the infamous wall — was a frequent occurrence despite periodic efforts of well-meaning, moderate royalty (read "politicians") to affect an air of tolerant normalcy.

Was not Meyerbeer himself, a Berlin Jew, subject to the same prejudices, and did not the historical Huguenots themselves find refuge in Berlin after the revocation in 1685 of the Edict of Nantes, which had for 87 years guaranteed those vigorous French Calvinists political, commercial and partial religious tolerance?

The audience at West Berlin's Deutsche Oper was quick to recognize the parallels and to applaud the visual interpretation by Bielefeld's celebrated team of John Dowd (stage direction) and Gottfried Pilz (sets and costumes), working together in Berlin for the first but by no means the last time. They have already been asked back next year to shed new light on Gounod's "Faust."

During the overture (which uses Luther's hymn "Ein feste Burg")

non-conforming citizens lined up in front of a shrapnel-pocked working-class suburban facade. Its symmetrical, ordered windows bricked up, to enter a steel door and receive their distinguishing yellow crosses. The Catholic nobility wore military khaki and red berets, carousing with leathery, peak-capped serving girls. Queen Marguerite's court ladies modeled haute-couture gowns, she herself as a contemporary Rousseau-like shepherdess against the pastoral overpainting of a slum wall (a feature often seen in Berlin today). The librettist Scribe's direction for the queen's ladies to take a dip was taken at face value in a center-stage swimming pool, bench ball and all, while the turbaned, sunbathing Marguerite in dark glasses interviewed the blindfolded Raoul.

In Acts I and 2 the lighter, operetta-like music was reflected in flippancy stage pictures whose potential for turning grim was always sensed. In Act 3 the tragedy gathered force through a confrontation of mass parties, first playful, then explosively political. This eliminated the principals. Valentine's foiling of the plot to murder Raoul and Marguerite's final appearance as mediator falling by the wayside. Their roles were thus dangerously truncated.

Although more than a half-hour of music was eliminated (a condi-



"Les Huguenots," with Angela Denning (left) as Marguerite de Valois, Jan Hendrik Rootering as Marcel de Nançrès, and Richard Leech as Raoul de Nançrès.

tion written into the production team's contracts, this was the only cut that seemed to damage the story line. The weapons blessed in the famous conspiratorial scene were pistols and rifles, not swords, and the rear facade of that scene of Act 4 was already ripped apart. In Act 5 we saw why, for the "wall" now traced its divisive path through the jagged gap in bricks and masonry. Fugitive Huguenots, cornered between the wall and the familiar tank traps, now cowered before the words of Luther's hymn — religious graffiti — scrawled across it in red letters. Then a Slaughter of the Dissidents took place unmercifully in its shadow, a modern St. Bartholomew's Day massacre.

Had the vocalism not kept pace with Meyerbeer's demanding score the production might have seemed merely gimmicky. The extraordinary mark of the evening's musical quality lay in the casting of most parts with regular members of the Deutsche Oper's ensemble: Pilar Lorengar (a favorite of Berlin audiences for more than 30 years) as Valentine, the Australian coloratura Angela Denning as Marguerite, the Met's Lenus Carlson as Nevers, Victor von Haem as Saint-Brès, and two superb newcomers, Jan-Hendrik Rootering as Marcel and

Andreas Andonian lending the page Urbain her voluminous mezzo. But "Les Huguenots" stands or falls with the tenor who sings Raoul de Nançrès, and it was commonly assumed that there were none around. Ten minutes into the opera we found out there was! Richard Leech, who has been singing regularly with the New York City Opera, delivered "Plus blanche que la blanche hermine" with such tender bravura that the performance simply stopped dead for minutes of applause, repeated after each of his solos and tumultuous at the final curtain.

The Deutsche Oper's music director, Jesus Lopez Cobos, added Meyerbeerian laurels to those he has already gathered for conducting the "Ring" cycle, and the city of Berlin, now thoroughly launched on its six-month-long, 750-year anniversary celebrations, welcomed back its native son, born here in 1791 as Jakob Liebmann Beer, for a triumphal series of performances this season, and a scheduled return to the repertory next Dec. 27. Who would have thought there was so much life left in the old warhorse.

James Helme Sutcliffe is a Berlin-based critic and musician.

A Light Show Of Simplicity

By Michael Gibson

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Big art shows in recent years will, more often than not, have had an installation by Dan Flavin — fluorescent tubes, white or in a variety of colors, clustered in various arrangements, diagonally across or along the base of the museum wall. Some people are immediately turned on by them, others not at all.

"I'm at my most telling," says the artist, "when I am simple in an extreme, so simple that it is an affront — or that people regard it as an affront." Flavin, in any event, enjoys the highest sort of status in the international art world, and the extreme and persistent simplicity of his works can impel even the most reticent and affronted to grow curious about the underlying intentions.

Upon meeting Flavin one discovers much that is Irish about the man. Like Joyce's Buck Mulligan, for instance, he may be moved to mutter snatches of Mass-Latin at improbable moments, or to wave two fingers priestlike above the table, as though blessing or absolving the world. He also takes pleasure in telling crude or corny jokes and in being booed for them in the stately halls of institutes of higher learning.

Last week he introduced his closest friend, the "minimalist" artist Don Judd, who was presenting slides of his work at Beaubourg.

"I was a loner," he recalls, "a very isolated person, and I didn't look to anyone for opinions. This is the way things develop." Who was the first person to take an interest in his work? "Other artists," he says, "which is good. I always thought that being an artist's artist was a fine recommendation." What was a fine recommendation? "Bob Rysan was one. So LeWitt another. But also people whom you wouldn't know. Some of them, in the talks we had together, were much more important to me than friends who have since become famous."

Flavin first used fluorescent light in 1963. His perception of his own work makes it clear why some people relate to it easily while to others it appears quite alien. "Everything is clearly, openly, plainly delivered. There are no hidden psychologies. No overwhelming spirituality. You're supposed to encounter. I like my use of light to be openly like my use of the sense that there is no invitation to meditate, to contemplate. It's contemporary art. It's just plainly available with nothing beyond that which it is. And it is very easy to understand. Chances are that on my light very well I always thought, 'says Flavin, "that I would never, as an artist, be an intellectual. So matters of philosophy evade me." Would he subscribe to Marcel Duchamp's assertion that "an artist cannot know what he is doing?"

"That's a philosophical question



Don Flavin, and fluorescence.

Dan Flavin arose and, having declared that every speech must necessarily begin with a joke, he looked out at the room and uttered: "Nancy and Ronald Reagan." It was, naturally enough, a criminalist joke.

He was born in the Jamaica area of Queens in 1933 and went to school in a Catholic institution in Brooklyn. "My father was a failed seminarian, so he tried to make seminarians out of my twin brother and me. We didn't succeed either." At 20 he joined the air force for two years and was sent to Korea.

"The first two years were good for me. They allowed me to begin to function outside the seminary which had been a closed world." But the break with that heritage was gradual and painful. "It meant a lot, and I don't think I'll ever be free of it." Then, in a lighter mood: "The last thing that I quit was eating fish on Friday." He laughs boisterously.

Toward the end of his military career, Flavin was stationed near New York and began gravitating toward the art world. Among other things, he took a look at Hans Hoffman's school but decided it was not for him. "Partly for good reasons," he says, "but partly out of fear." Then he took a no-credit course on the Dutch Renaissance at the New School for Social Research, which was "a feast" and which put the imprint of Northern Realism on his conception of art. When he began working as an artist — learning to draw first, then trying to draw too fast and, consequently, badly, in order to compensate for what he felt to be excessive facility — Flavin first earned his living by working as a guard at the Museum of Modern Art.

A show of Dan Flavin's lights, prints, lithographs, silkscreens and mezzotints is at the Nikki Marshall Gallery, 8 Place des Vosges and 9 Rue de Turenne, Paris 4, to July 31.

at best," says Flavin, "and non-sense at worst. But I'd rather take it at best. My own position, which has come in time, is different from his. I really have an art that serves. It's not a kind of gamesmanship. Not either. Very easy to deal with. We have a different sense of artistic position."

"By the way, Duchamp was helpful for me when I was young. He got me a foundation grant in 1964, and when I tried to thank him personally, it was 'No-no-no-no-no!' I remember a stream of 'No's!' Do critics perceive his work as being the result of a 'simple, direct and open' approach? 'I hardly know,' says Flavin, "because I just don't give a damn about what they think. I used to encourage them to be restrained in their criticism. I mean, cultural mooring or correction is irrelevant. In the first reaction to my work in The New York Times the critic concluded that 'no human being could have done this.' And Hilton Kramer declared that 'contrary to the consensus of people whom he respected in the art world, Flavin was no artist at all.'"

Clearly Flavin's indifference does not go so far as to prevent him from remembering verbatim, 25 years later, what these unsympathetic critics had said about him. But such opinions obviously hinge on matters that go beyond persons and refer one to distinctions that are, well, philosophical. Some, like Flavin, feel that the chief merit of art is "being there"; others that it should refer the viewer to something beyond itself.

A show of Dan Flavin's lights, prints, lithographs, silkscreens and mezzotints is at the Nikki Marshall Gallery, 8 Place des Vosges and 9 Rue de Turenne, Paris 4, to July 31.

'Lady Macbeth' and 'La Traviata'

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON — It would be hard to imagine two new opera productions more vividly contrasted than the English National Opera's "Lady Macbeth of Mtsensk" and Glyndebourne Festival Opera's "La Traviata."

"Lady Macbeth of Mtsensk" owes its prominent place in operatic history to its having incurred the displeasure of Stalin, as reflected in an article in "Pravda" in 1936 denouncing it as "coarse, primitive and vulgar... fidgety, screaming, neurotic music." The article was headed: "Chaos Instead of Music," and it had a profound and sobering effect not only upon Shostakovich, but upon other Soviet composers of his generation.

The opera, Shostakovich's second and last, is now widely familiar in his own revised and modified

version of 1963, retitled "Katerina Ismailova." The new ENO production is the first in Britain of the 1934 original, retaining the original title. It is staged and translated by the ENO's director of production, David Pountney.

Glyndebourne's "La Traviata," opening the new season, follows last summer's "Simon Boccanegra" as part of a cycle introducing Verdi to a house more familiarly associated with Mozart and Richard Strauss. Here we find Sir Peter Hall's production, too, going back to the original, not only to the extent of restoring the cabaret scenes traditionally cut from Alfredo's and Germont's arias, but even to the most minute compliance with Verdi's stage directions, including John Gunter's sets complete with working clocks and fireplaces with a real wood fire.

Nothing of that sort was to be expected, of course, from Pountney. Not content with a grubby little domestic yarn about a wife who feeds her husband poisoned mushrooms, then, with her lover, strangles her husband, he and his designer, Stefanos Lazaridis, have seen fit to set it not in a bedroom, but in a meatpacker's warehouse with ladders and walkways and carcasses of beef and mutton hanging from hooks and lying on tables.

All this is patently incongruous, but it sets the stage for a memorable example of Pountney at his best — or worst — when wife and lover, having strangled the hapless husband, hang him from a meat hook and then make love in the bed with the body swaying slowly and gently in the warehouse draft.

There are many other examples of over-production characteristic of the ENO — and popular with its audiences — but as always at the

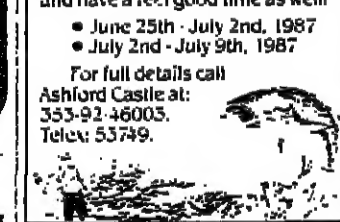
Coliseum, what is done is done wonderfully well, with a superlative performance by Josephine Barstow as Katerina. She is splendidly supported by Willard White as the father-in-law, Stuart Kale as the husband, Jacques Trussell as the randy lover and a host of excellent characterizations in secondary roles. Shostakovich's often noisy but always vivid orchestral score is done full justice by Mark Elder and the ENO orchestra.

"La Traviata" at Glyndebourne is not so brilliant, but the fidelity to Verdi, especially in the settings, is a delight. More than most of Verdi's operas, its success hinges upon a single singer, or singing actress, and in Marie McLaughlin we have a Violetta more soubrette than courtesan, vocally competent, and in the last act eloquent, but lacking in presence.

That last act, the death scene, is made the more memorable by the tasteful assistance she gets from her Alfredo, Walter MacNeil, son of the Met's baritone, Cornell MacNeil, the Germont of the recent Zeffirelli film. Here the Germont is sung securely by Brent Ellis. Bernard Haitink is the conductor.

Further performances of "Lady Macbeth of Mtsensk" June 2, 3, 10, 13, 17, 23 and 26; of "La Traviata" June 1, 4, 7, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, 29 and July 2, 5.

Henry Pleasants is a London-based author and critic who specializes in music and opera.



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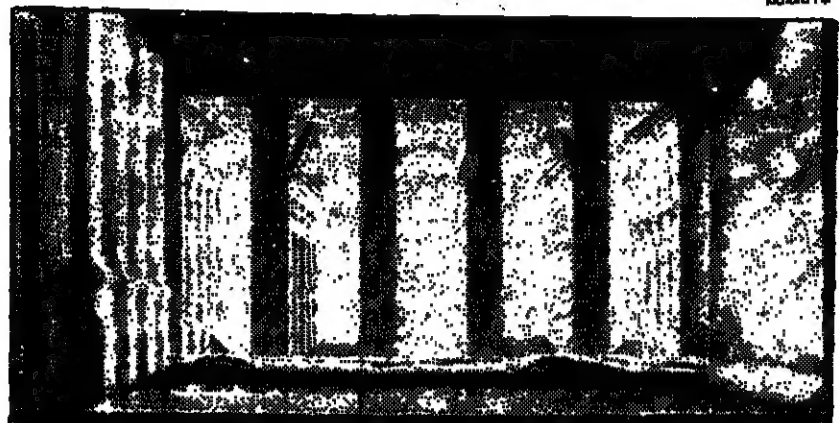
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ARTS/ANTIQUES

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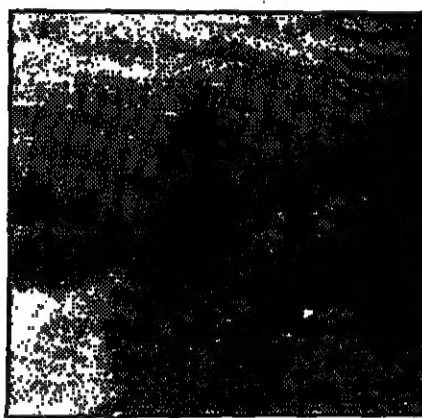
'Atomic' Design 8

Once antiques were old, but now mass-produced pieces of the 1940s and 1950s are considered collectibles.



When Architects Dream 11

Contemporary architectural drawings of structures that will never be built have become a respectable art genre.



The New Kitsch 10

The craze for kitsch continues, but collectors have become more sophisticated.

Market Soars on the 'Museum Factor'

Prices and the Art Historical Syndrome

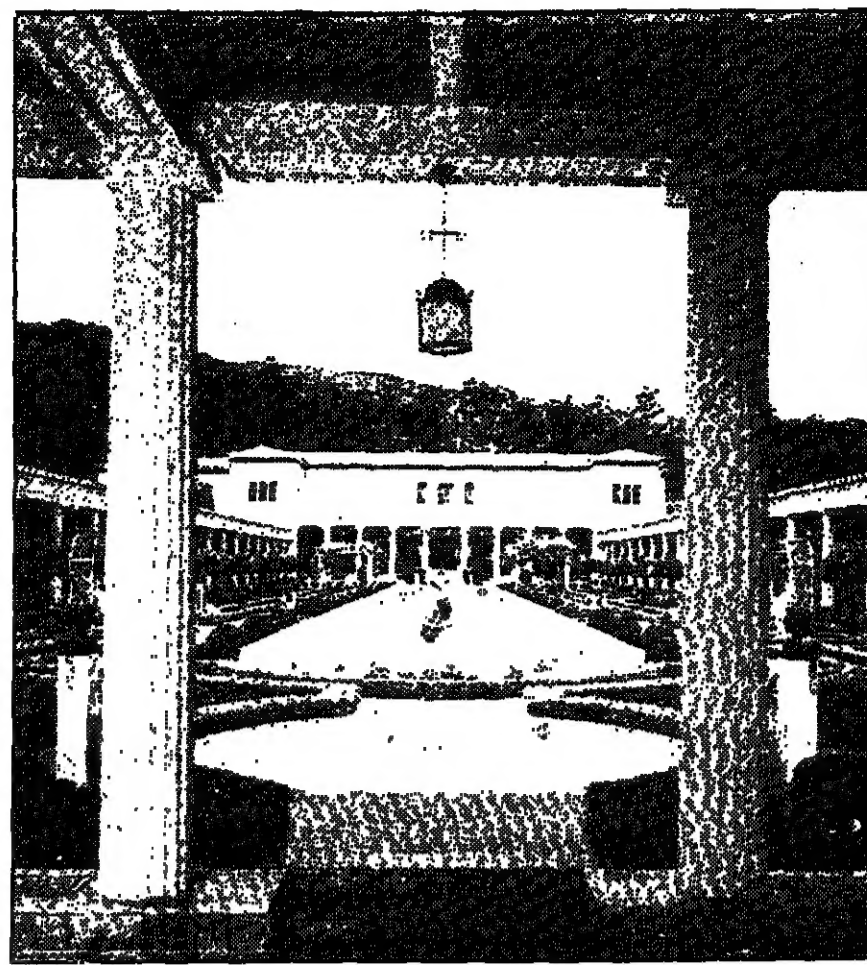
The new mood prevailing in museums has revolutionized the market and the star is the Getty.

By Souren Melikian

MALIBU, California — In the last three years or so, museums have been stepping into the market as never before. The uninformed beginner is no longer alone in his apparent readiness to pay four or five times the highest imaginable price. Museums, old and new, will do the same and, in the name of rarity, concerning works of art that found few buyers if any at all.

The most spectacular instance regarding painting is the \$4.07 million paid on Feb. 24 by the J. Paul Getty Museum in Malibu for Jacques Louis David's "Telemachus and Eucharis," painted in 1818. Until then, David had been sought after for his earlier Neoclassical work. This could mean scenes of Ancient Roman inspiration, historic events of his own time handled as Roman icons, or portraits executed under the spell of that same antiquarian mood. The remarkable portrait of the Dutch ambassador and his wife is said to have been acquired by the National Gallery of London for just over £1 million (\$1.6 million).

The pictures done after the fall of Napoleon in 1815, when the artist was trying to curry favor with the old aristocracy returning from a prolonged exile, found no buyer. At that time, David attempted to introduce a sweeter 18th-century touch into his art. "Telemachus and Eucharis" sends back a distant reflection of the manner of Nattier and others, with their pink-



The J. Paul Getty Museum in Malibu, California.

cheeked ladies. For all its skill, it borders on kitsch. In the world of connoisseurship, only a museum guided by an art historical concern for rarity could get excited over a painting such as this.

The other extraordinary occurrence in the line of museum buys since the beginning of the year is the acquisition by the Musée de Cluny in Paris of a 10th-century processional cross described by Christie's as Byzantine. It is rarer

than ever, the David and must have been impressive in its time. The 62-cm (24-inch) iron cross, plus the attached tang that would have fitted into a wood and ivory staff, is covered with silver foil partly gilded and decorated in repoussé with figurative medallions and formal ornament. Even though only three other crosses broadly compare with this one, it remained unsold for years in the hands of the Swiss-based dealer who owned it. To an art lover, the

object was disfigured by the missing strip of silver ripped off the right-hand arm.

In market terms, the cross is a white elephant. It was reportedly acquired in the mid-1960s for a fantastic \$200,000, which led the dealer to ask about \$300,000 in the early 1970s. No one dreamed it could go up to £330,000, the price paid at Christie's in April.

At that level, the private art lover could acquire many interesting objects. But the museum, smitten by the art historical syndrome, a modern disease whose clinical sign is a tendency to see objects d'art in a Ph.D. perspective rather than as works to be contemplated, had to have a 10th-century cross. The purchase is not ridiculous — the cross is highly important. But the price is absurd.

The frantic behavior that many museums now seem to display once they have set their mind on acquiring a given piece, on the theory that they may never find another one, plays an increasing role in establishing world records. Far more of these result from museum buying than is realized. The record set by Van Gogh's "Sunflowers," sold at Christie's for \$24.750 million was achieved thanks to the corporate museum of a Japanese company. That quadrupled the previous record for any painting, which was set in 1985 at Christie's, when Mantegna's "Adoration of the Magi" went to the Getty Museum for \$8.1 million. Here, too, a museum was induced by the last-chance argument to buy a damaged painting, which private art lovers would hardly have gone after.

The role played by museums in driving up top prices is not confined to painting. It is now happening in the decorative arts. On Nov. 24, at Sotheby's, New York, a Florentine pietra dura casket made around 1720-1730 rose to \$176,000, a record in hardstone caskets. It later transpired that the buyer was the Minneapolis Institute of Arts. On March 1, at the sale of the hunting library formed by a French bibliophile, Marcel Jeanson, which took place at Sotheby's in Monte Carlo, a manuscript of the Livre de Chasse written by Gaston III Comte de Foix, known as Gaston Phébus, and illuminated around 1430 became the most expensive French book of the 15th century as it went up to 6.88 million francs (\$1.14 million). The buyer was the Getty.

Indeed, the new mood prevailing in museums has revolutionized the market and the star

Continued on page 10



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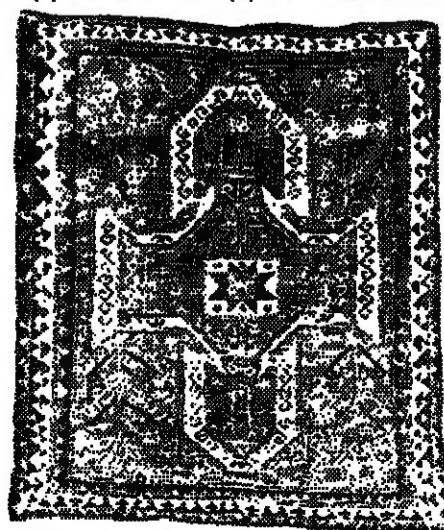
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Numismatics ■ Postwar Design

Coin Investors Like New Gold

By Ed Reiter

NEW YORK — With gold bullion moving up in value, gold coins have been attracting strong market interest as well. However, growing numbers of investors seem to be purchasing newly minted gold coins rather than traditional collectibles, or what might be termed "old gold."

The majority of the gold coins now being sold are "bullion-type" pieces. These are coins whose value is tied directly to the current market price of the metal they contain.

Typically, a one-ounce (28-gram) gold bullion coin such as Canada's Maple Leaf costs 5 percent to 10 percent more than the price of an ounce of gold. The markup reflects the costs of production, distribution and handling.

By contrast, a numismatic, or "rare," gold coin such as the U.S. double eagle commands a premium well above its bullion value based on supply and collector demand.

In recent years, demand for high-quality material has pushed

the value of mint-condition, or uncirculated, numismatic coins well above that of lesser pieces. The market's obsession with quality has reached the point where the American Numismatic Association now recognizes 11 different degrees of mint condition, ranging from a coin that is barely uncirculated (Mint State-60) to one that is perfect (Mint State-70).

Small degrees of difference in the grading of a coin can translate into thousands of dollars of value. This has encouraged overgrading and resultant overpricing.

"Understandably, this is disconcerting for investors," said Luis Vigdor, senior vice president of Manfra, Tordella & Brookes Inc., of New York, one of the largest coin and bullion dealers and distributors in the world.

"Until the coin market settles its differences on grading, many of these investors feel more comfortable putting their money into modern-issue coins, including bullion items. With these, the grading is not an issue. You're buying a piece of gold and paying accordingly."

The shift gained added momentum last October, when the United States entered the market with its new American Eagle one-ounce gold bullion coin. Demand for the American Eagle and its three fractional counterparts (in sizes of 1/2, 1/4 and 1/10 of an

ounce) far exceeded analysts' expectations and their booming sales diverted many millions of dollars from traditional market channels. Through the end of April, the U.S. Treasury had sold a total of 2,357,750 ounces worth of the new bullion coins.

"A lot of buyers were wary of bullion coins up to then," said Rick Sundman, vice president of Littleton Coin Co., a major mail-order dealership. "The problems surrounding the Krugerrand scared them away. But they gained a sense of confidence when the U.S. government issued a bullion coin. They felt a lot more secure."

Economic considerations have entered buyers' thinking, too, Mr. Sundman said.

"Why pay a real high premium for an antique gold coin when you can get a brand new coin that's even nicer — that's how a lot of buyers feel these days," he said. "Bullion coins are cheaper and they're backed by the government, just like regular coins."

The diversion of so much money into bullion coins depressed the prices of traditional collector gold coins. Gold's recent resurgence has enabled them to recover some of those losses. However, even now, many are well below their levels of last November, when the siphoning process began in earnest, even though gold itself is now worth substantially more.

In November, when the spot price of gold bullion was \$406, a U.S. Saint-Gaudens double eagle in Mint State-64 condition was trading at the wholesale level for \$2,250. In mid-May, with gold at \$460, the same coin was bringing only \$1,500 at wholesale.

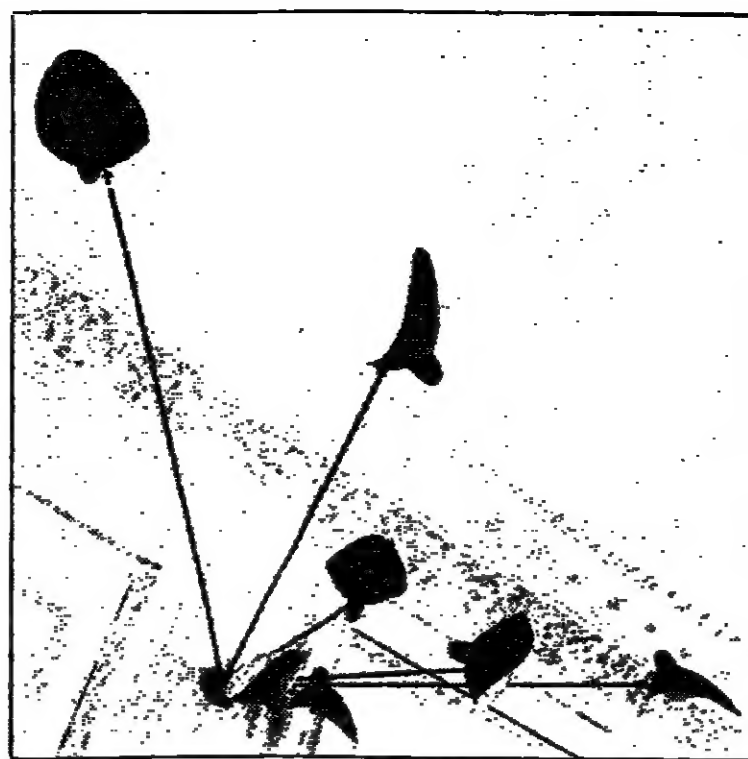
"A lot of the downward movement was directly due to the bullion coins," Mr. Sundman said. "And now, though gold is up, the big money hasn't returned to the numismatic market."

While American Eagle sales have leveled off, the bullion gold coin market remains strong. Canada has reported an upturn in Maple Leaf sales. South Africa's Krugerrand, while hurt by political protests, is far from dead.

Limited edition gold bullion coins, such as China's Panda, are attracting many buyers. And more important countries continue to enter the market.

Mr. Vigdor and Mr. Sundman do not believe the pendulum will swing back to "old gold" within the near future. They doubt whether many investors will return until the grading problems seem to be resolved. This, they say, will provide some exceptional buying opportunities for knowledgeable collectors.

ED REITER is a numismatics columnist for *The New York Times*.



Light fixture by Serge Mouille, at left; Picasso glass sculpture.



Chair designed by Carlo Mollino.

1950s Atomic Antiques Shine Among the Chrome Toasters

By Jean Rafferty

PARIS — Once antiques were old, a hundred years old at the very least. In the fast-track 1980s, antiques have moved fast-forward in step with the times. After the soaring success of Art Deco, the spotlight is shifting to the postwar period — the "atomic antiques" of the late 1940s and 1950s.

There is plenty of kitsch, of course, but besides all the chrome toasters and plastic radios in green and pink gleaming from a proliferation of new boutiques that have blossomed from New York's SoHo to Paris's Bastille, there are authentic neglected masterpieces.

These collectibles embrace two very different kinds of objects: the unique pieces and limited editions of Italian, Scandinavian and French designers and the mass-produced pieces that sprang from America's postwar passion for good design.

Many of the same dealers and galleries responsible for the revival of Art Deco are intent on doing the same for the "forgotten" artists and designers of the 1950s.

"The métier of an antique dealer is to discover forgotten furniture and objects," said Paris gallery-owner Yves Gastou. He started at age 17, working with an antique dealer who specialized in the 17th and 18th centuries. He moved into Art Nouveau with the discovery of Marjorelle, then went onto Art Deco. He now concentrates on works of the last half of the 20th century.

"It's a very confidential market," he said. "The most exceptional pieces were produced in very few copies, just like the furniture of Eileen Gray." But Gastou has also sold the mass-produced designs of Ray-

mond Leoway from tableware to the Studebaker.

Denis Bosselet, whose Paris gallery features 1950s furniture, glass and sculpture, was one of the first to explore the field. "The '50s were invention and originality," he said. "It was an exciting period of transition between the end of traditional craftsmanship and the new materials and techniques of postwar industry."

Bosselet sifted through the clutter of manufacturers' showrooms and cellars and was rewarded beyond his expectations. A totem standing lamp made of 35 vibrantly colored glass sculptures, for example, was unearthed in a dusty corner of Fratelli Toso. The luxurious limited editions of Venetian glass produced by Venini became a mainstay of his gallery.

"All the great painters and sculptors of the period — Miró, Fontaine, Chagall, Ernst, Picasso — worked in Venice under the patronage of Peggy Guggenheim. Cocca called it the 'Jorge des anges,'" he said.

Outstanding Italian architects such as Gio Ponti, Carlo Scarpa and Ettore Sottsass made a few very expensive designs. Fluid forms of candy-striped glass in red and white, green and blue, distinctive tartan patterns, rare patchworks and filigrees are today prized by a growing group of connoisseurs.

There are amusing cross-currents of 1950s flavor. Carlo Scarpa's blue and white tartan vase echoes the pattern of the gingham dresses that Brigitte Bardot made famous in her early films. The painter Dino Martens' rare filigree vase reflects the abstract action painting techniques of Jackson Pollock.

"The flight from the straight line into the lyricism of the baroque" as Yves Gastou describes it, found its master in the econ-

omic Italian architect, Carlo Mollino. Inventor, photographer, racing car driver, world traveler, "Mollino was the last craftsman and the first designer of the '50s," said Bosselet. He used the same principles of aerodynamics that governed his racing cars to design furniture curved from swooping arabesques of molded plywood.

Prices of Mollino's furniture demonstrate 1950s fever at its hottest. In 1983, a pair of chairs went for 60,000 francs. In February this year, one chair alone made 68,000 francs (\$11,333). Mollino's record price was 160 million lire for a desk sold in Venice in 1985.

Glass, both Scandinavian and Italian, is also at the top of the price pyramid internationally. Venini vases that sold for 3,000 to 4,000 francs in the early 1980s have doubled, tripled, or even quintupled. A Venini patchwork bottle went for 88,000 francs in Stockholm in 1985, then soared to 99,000 francs six months later.

A rare Bianconi patchwork vase that set a record \$25,000 at Sotheby's in London in November 1984, is coming up for auction again in Christie's sale of Postwar to Modern Glass and Ceramics on June 23. The price it gets should be an interesting indication of how far the market has moved.

Furniture from the 1950s will be featured in one section of another Christie's sale on July 15.

Buying by such prestigious museums as London's Victoria and Albert, New York's Museum of Modern Art and Paris's Musée des Arts Décoratifs has given the 1950s establishment credibility.

"When it's in a museum, it's a sign we've won," said Mara Cremmer, the owner of the Galerie Downtown in Paris. "The collectors follow." Downtown specializes in a French architect of the 1950s, Jean Prouvé;

the decorator Jean Royère (his kidney-shaped coffee table made of a marquetry of straw strips is quintessential 1950s), and an exceptional collection of Bianconi glass.

Another indication of international interest in the French 1950s is the association of the Parisian Galerie Alan with the New York dealer Anthony DeLorenzo, who recently opened a 1950s gallery in SoHo featuring Prouvé and a lighting designer, Serge Mouille.

For some, the mass-produced designs of Charles Eames, Eero Saarinen, George Nelson, Harry Bertoia and Isamu Noguchi, among others, are the most coveted.

"In many ways, mass-produced things are more interesting," said Clive Wainwright of the Victoria and Albert Museum's department of furniture and interior design. "Mollino worked for the rich in the same tradition as Chippendale. Other designers wanted things to be available to a wide range of people. The only criteria for a museum is whether it is an important example of good design, no matter if there was one or thousands."

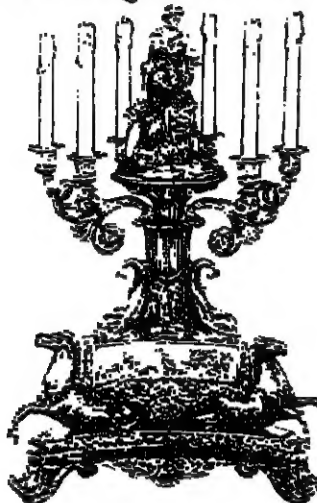
What collectors look for here are early examples of production-line design.

A series of upcoming museum exhibitions are expected to maintain international interest. The Victoria and Albert Museum will have a retrospective of the furniture and glass of the Finnish architect Alvar Aalto from July 23 to Sept. 14 and the Centre Pompidou plans a 1950s show in 1988.

"The '50s is just starting," said Wainwright.

JEAN RAFFERTY is a Paris-based journalist specializing in design and lifestyle.

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From Degas to Arp, Buyers Downgrade Aesthetic Elements

By Souren Melikian

NEW YORK — In sale after sale, the trend becomes increasingly clear. Painting, sculpture, any form of Impressionist or Modern Art is assessed in terms of name, size and notoriety within the artist's oeuvre. The latter is in turn measured by the number of inclusions in exhibitions and publications. Provenance matters, too. If the distinguished so-and-so once owned it, it has to be good.

Aesthetics are almost overlooked as if they were some quaint, slightly fancy consideration, now come in a world of serious business. To say that Impressionism, Modern Art and contemporary art is treated as commodities is too weak. It is being categorized and given ratings like tourist hotels — from the four-star Giacometti bronzes to the three-star Arps and so on.

The most striking consequence is the case with which any work that fits into its category will sell, irrespective of any failure it might suffer from in terms of composition, brushwork, color scheme or any other of the criteria that used to be all important.

A Degas ballet dancer is absolutely OK as long as no one questions the Degas signature. If the artist missed out slightly by giving his subject three legs and twisting her arm so uncomfortably behind that it seems distorted, it does not appear to worry buyers. "Danseuse à la Barre," a study in pastel on paper for an oil painting now in the Phillips Collection, ascended to a whopping \$339,000 at Sotheby's New York sale of "Impressionist and Modern Paintings" on May 11, nearly reaching Sotheby's highest estimate.

Clearly, the artist did not think much of it himself. He left it lying around his studio where it was found after his death and clearly marked with the post mortem signature stamp devised by the trustees of the estate. This was followed by the Renoir equivalent, a study in oils of two young girls chatting in a garden, "La Conversation." Daub does not begin to describe this composition, in which one of the girls, her mouth open with a half-witted air holds her hand on her side as if she had a sudden itch, while the other's eye and forearm give the impression of having been haphazardly smeared over. It is hard to resist the feeling that some helping hand hastily lived up the color at some point — Renoir's own? One wonders.

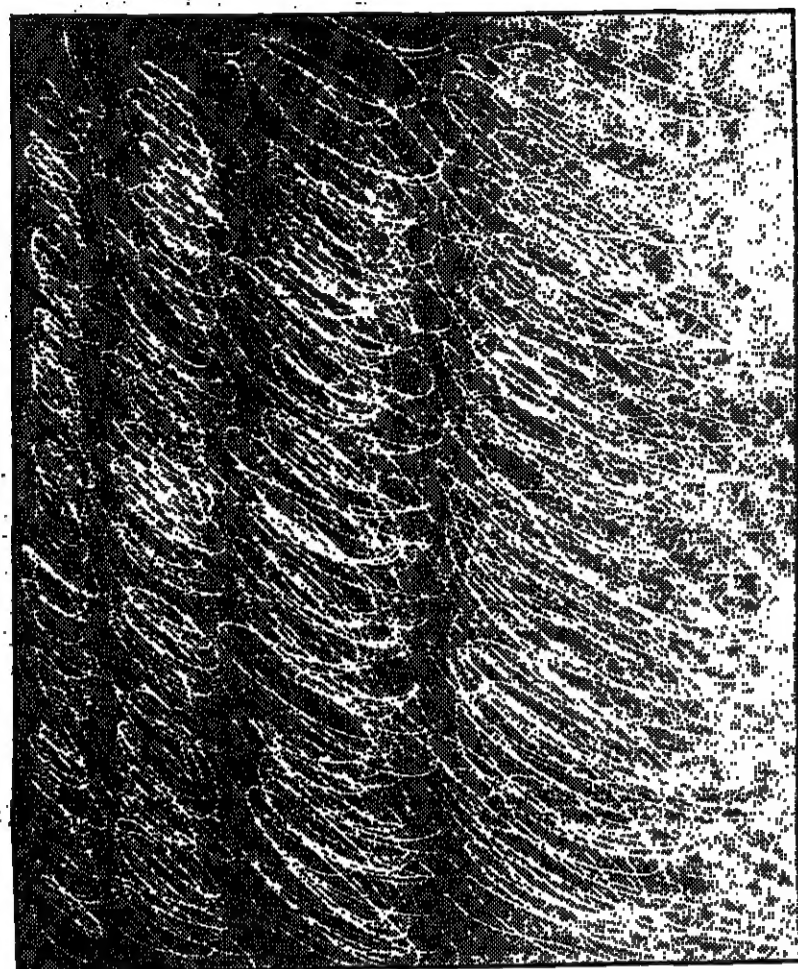
In this climate, it would be too much to ask some of the new buyers to discriminate between original "originals" and originals by virtue of a legal decree when it comes to bronze sculpture. Perhaps the most astounding price in Sotheby's May 11 auction was the \$363,000 paid for one of the eight bronze casts executed in 1984 by the Musée Rodin after the plaster by the sculptor which is preserved in its collection. Anyone remotely familiar with bronzes will be aware of the importance of trimming and polishing a bronze cast, which great bronze makers either under-

took to do themselves or carefully oversaw. The piece sold on May 11 will be seen by many as a Rodin icon rather than as Rodin work.

The other side of the coin is that whenever an image looks unfamiliar, however admirable and genuine it may be, its success remains a modest one. In that same sale, Monet's remarkable landscape, "Les Falaises à Sainte-Adresse," done in 1867 in the mood of French realism on the eve of the birth of Impressionism, was inexpensive at \$561,000. That whole phase of French painting is neglected and not even the bull's market was enough to propel the masterpiece, whose unfamiliar style took viewers by surprise, to the level it deserves in proportion to the general price level.

Among the many side effects of the current tendency to handle works of art as standardized and interchangeable images defined by name and type, not intrinsic merits, is the favor encountered by large-size works. A decade ago, excessive size was a handicap; it is now a plus. A big image looms larger in a corporate "collection."

Baron Lambert, whose "collection"



Cy Twombly's untitled work that sold for \$308,000.



One of the eight bronze casts executed in 1984 by the Musée Rodin.

was formed to adorn the premises of a bank, saw it all long before anyone else. Accordingly, his piece sold by Christie's soared sky high. On May 12, three Giacom-

metti, measuring 235 centimeters, 267cm and 274cm, sold for \$2.53 million, \$3.08 million and \$3.63 million, respectively, the highest prices ever for Giacometti's

work. The day before, Sotheby's had set a record for Klimt, as the 140 centimeter portrait of Eugenia Primavesi went up to \$3.85 million.



De Kooning's 'Pink Lady,' at left, sold at Sotheby's New York on May 4; Renoir's 'La Conversation,' a study in oils of two young girls chatting in a garden.

It took this radically new market to allow contemporary art to be elevated on a par with Impressionism and the great masters of the first half of the 20th century. As long as intrinsic achievement mattered, it was more difficult to take Mark Rothko's bands of yellow, white and blue, that look like some phony flag, terribly seriously — as seriously as, as a very fine Degas or a pre-Impressionist Monet. Now it can be done. Rothko's "Yellow, White, Blue Over Yellow on Gray" dated 1954, duly displayed in exhibitions and consecrated by its provenance, the Baron Lambert Collection, sold for a comfortable \$924,000.

That remark applies even more cogently to minimal art. Cy Twombly's untitled work, a quadruple doodle in white crayon on a gray ground, is one of the more significant prices of May's sale, even though \$308,000 is no great shakes compared with some other prices. Brice Marden's "Gober," which, whatever the reason for its title, shows one square of solid white attached to another square of solid gray was equally astonishing at \$208,000.

There were hardly any failures to sell among Christie's contemporary works, which is unheard of in market annals. All shared the basic virtues: consecration by "history," for which read some splash in the media 20 or 30 years ago, a reasonable number of appearances in talked-about exhibitions, previous publication in art books and/or provenance from a "collection," even if one formed within two years such as the Minimal and Conceptual Art Collection of the Gilman Paper Co., whose 65 lots netted a mind-boggling \$6,344 million.

All this ties in with what happened in New York last November. It then looked like an unrepeatable feat, a fantastic fluke. It can now be seen as the inevitable consequence of an approach that has become conceptual instead of visual.

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Art Exhibit In Versailles

International Herald Tribune

VERSAILLES — If Versailles is synonymous with the splendor of the Sun King, its elegant boulevards are also home to some stately residences reflecting the city's prosperous past, such as the Hôtel Lambert, scheduled to open its doors to the public on June 3.

Although part of the residence, which belonged to the Lambert family until it was given to Versailles in 1932, is still under restoration, a collection of paintings and treasures from medieval times to the present will be displayed in 13 rooms of the residence's 19th-century wing.

The collection includes Dutch and Flemish paintings from the 18th century but emphasizes Versailles' history, with a selection of local iconography from the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries and contemporary art by painters from Versailles or with a particular attachment to the area: G. Labouche, Le Sidaner, Suréda and Duoyver de Segonzac.

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Labeling Conceals the Rise of Celtic and Egyptian Art

By Souren Melikian

PARIS — Misleading labeling will occasionally deflect attention from a major trend. Such is the case with the absurd blanket denomination "antiquities," a leftover of 18th-century vocabulary meaning anything from Ancient Greek and Roman times. It has now been broadened to cover sculpture and excavated artifacts from Celtic Europe and the Iberian peninsula, Ancient Egypt and Western Asia, and to auction houses and the media alike it still is all one category. The result is that the accelerated rise of Egyptian sculpture, on the one hand, and Celtic objects d'art, on the other, has barely been discussed outside specialist circles.

The latest illustration has just been provided at Drouot in a sale of "antiquities" conducted on May 19 and 20 by Eric Buffetaud with the assistance of Jean Rondillon, the Drouot expert on antiquities. The most important piece was the upper part of an Egyptian stone female figure, which must have been an admirable piece of sculpture 2,500 years ago or so. The fragment, broken off below the breasts, is now in sorry condition, its arms gone and its face badly mauled. This did not stop it from rising to more than 719,000 francs (\$120,000), a remarkable figure for a late carving.

Two days earlier, on May 17, Drouot provided another remarkable case when Christiane Pescheteau-Badin, operating with her expert Sittine, sold the head of a man carved in diorite for 850,000 francs. The object, slightly

damaged with the tip of the right nostril knocked off, also belongs to the tail end of Egyptian art — the 30th dynasty. This unprecedented outburst of enthusiasm over late sculpture is one of several signs of intensifying yearning for Egyptian art. Another equally telling indication is the ease with which severely damaged specimens of the great periods have been selling at prices that would have been inconceivable a couple of years ago. No spectacular carving has yet been sighted this year. But in 1986, two remarkable works of art, both badly mauled, came up in Paris and New York within two months of each other.

For sheer beauty, now an old-fashioned word, the Paris group, sold on April 11 by Paul Renand, stands above the New York piece. This is a serpentine royal group executed under Amenhotep III (1403-1365 B.C.), "the ruler of Thebes," as he calls himself on the New York piece. Of the royal group, only the female companion remains, missing the head and the tip of the right foot. Yet the admirable stylization of the draped body subtly elongated was enough to send her zooming to 2.53 million francs, which, given the size — the group is a mere 48 centimeters (19 1/4 inches) high — is a stunning figure. This is partly due to the hieroglyphic inscription identifying the figure "Isis, daughter of the king, spouse of the king."

Similar considerations helped the huge granite statue of the lion-headed deity Sekhmet, which was sold at Sotheby's New York for \$742,500 on May 30, less than two months after the Paris piece. The seated figure, 209.5 centime-



Head of a woman, possibly Syrian, from the 4th century.

ters (89 1/2 inches) high, has suffered — one arm is missing, as is the headress, and the feet have been broken off. Impressive as it may once have been when it formed part of a group of over 500 carvings lining the courts of the temple of Thebes, it is not the most tempting object for a collector, to whom the

inscription carrying the name of Amenhotep III would offer little additional appeal.

Trade sources say the carving was offered on the market as early as 1973 at \$150,000 and found no buyer. The perspective has now changed. The size, which once worked against the carving, is now seen as a plus in museum or museum-type foundation terms. Seen from that angle, the historical inscription matters a great deal. Indeed, it may be argued that the increasingly museological perception of art, which affects the market as a whole, has been a key factor in the ascent of Egyptian art. It is hard to come by and museums, which need to be representative, are more susceptible than collectors to the argument of sheer rarity.

The museological approach also has something to do with the steep rise of Celtic art. Until recently, its appeal was confined to collectors in the German-speaking parts of Europe. The French, who make so much of their supposed Celtic past, displayed little interest at auction. Collecting has now marginally picked up in Europe. But museums and, even more so, dealers anticipating museum interest are on the lookout for any important piece of Celtic art that turns up.

When an unforgettable arm band ornament in cast bronze with a superb green-gray patina came up at Christie's on July 16, 1986, it aroused unprecedented enthusiasm.

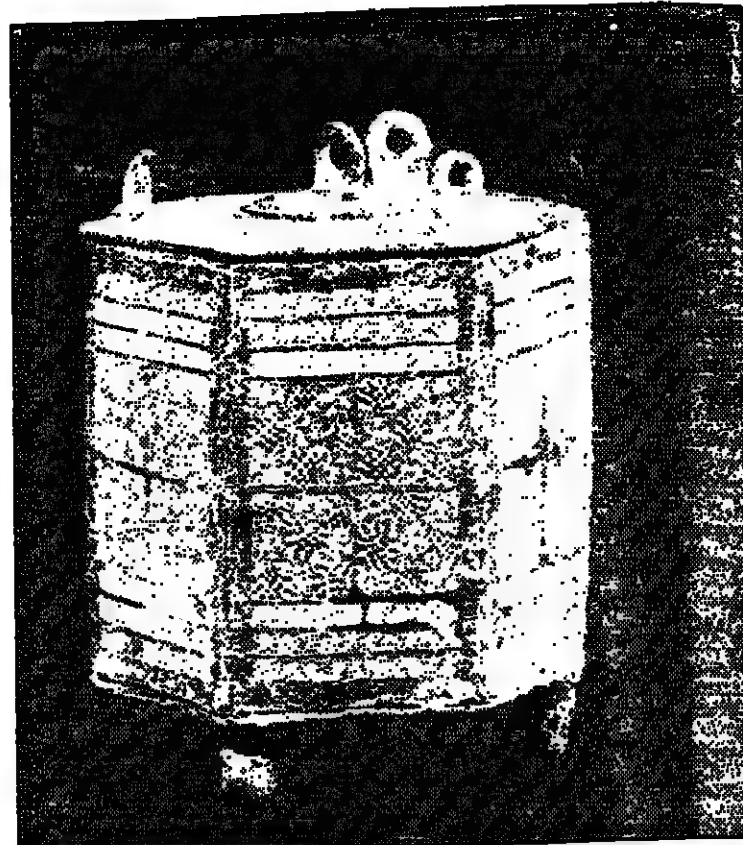
It is probably the most beautiful Celtic work of art seen at auction or indeed in the market as a whole since World War II. The catalogue entry compares it with a related piece in the

British Museum. This may be so in art historical terms, but from the collector's angle, Christie's object, which has no enamel left and a better surface, is more attractive. The bronze band was further helped by the fact that its find spot is known — the island of Achavrail off the Scottish coast, where it came to light at the turn of the century. It went up to £75,600, paid by Rainer Zietz, a German dealer operating from London.

The Hamburg-born professional has built up several collections in a wide range of fields over the years. His Italian majolica collection now adorns the Los Angeles County Museum, while his French faience in the manner of Bernard Palissy, which he sold en bloc to the J. Paul Getty Museum, in Malibu, California, is still tucked away in the reserve collection awaiting the erection of a new museum building. It seems not unlikely that some day the Zietz collection of Celtic art will surface in some institution.

It will not include, however, the extraordinary hexagonal bronze container, a "pyxis," as scholars call it, with champlevé enamels sold in Paris on May 20 for 313,000 francs. This is one of seven recorded pieces. The feet have been restored, a ring is missing on the flat top and the enamel panels have lost their pristine color, although proper cleaning should help lighten up the surface. Dealers fought over the object but the French Museum of National Antiquities eventually stepped in and preempted it.

As is the case with Egyptian art, rarity has been an essential factor in the



A hexagonal bronze container, or "pyxis," with champlevé enamels sold in Paris on May 20 for 313,000 francs.

recent rise of Celtic art. But it has always been rare. The reason why this element now sends prices soaring sky-high while it failed to do so 10 or 20 years ago is to be sought in the academic world. A new focus has been induced by exhibitions and publications. These need not be spectacular. The marvelous

British Museum brochure on the shields recovered from the Thames is not at the top of the list of best sellers. But it is in every scholar's library and crystallizes awareness of the art. In a micro-market such as that of Celtic art, micro-factors can have the effect of a bomb blast.

Drawings

Imaginative Architectural Doodlings Are Elevated to a Genre

By Kate Singleton

MILAN — Contemporary architectural drawings have recently become a respectable art genre in their own right. They are collected by amateurs and purchased by museums. And they are prized not for any relation to real buildings in the real world, but for the skill and originality with which they express imaginary worlds.

It is no coincidence that the first gallery in architectural drawings was set up just over 10 years ago in Milan. For by the mid-1970s, Milan was already recognized as the world's design capital and almost all Italian designers are architects by training. Moreover, during those years there was a slump in the Italian building trade, so architects who were not busy designing objects for use found they had plenty of time for doodling, or giving free rein to their creative fantasies.

In 1977, Antonia Jannone organized in her Milan gallery what must have been the first exhibition of drawings by contemporary architects. The works were chosen on the basis of their intrinsic graphic and artistic qualities, regardless of whether what was portrayed was intended to be built.

Among the artist-architects represented were the Italians Aldo Rossi, Ettore Sottsass and Vittorio Gregotti, the American John Hejduk, the Austrian Raimund Abraham, O. Mathias Ungen of West Germany, the British architect James Stirling and Leon Krier of Luxembourg.

Visitors flocked to look at architectural creativity in a new light. But the market itself was still unripe and little was sold. During the following years, however, the same gallery held one-man exhibitions that met with a financially more responsible public. In the 1979 show of works by Aldo Rossi, one of Italy's most prominent and polemical architects, all of his bold, dynamic freehand drawings were sold. The going price for such works has tripled since then.

Until the early 1980s, purchasers of architectural drawings tended to be specialists, usually architects themselves. Then, when museums started investing in these works, the art form was elevated and so were the prices.

The first institution to make a move was the Deutsches Architektur Museum in Frankfurt. It began buying drawings by Massimo Scolari, Arduino Cantafora and Aldo Rossi in 1982. More recently, the Museum of Modern Art in New York has purchased

works by Lapadula, having seen some interesting examples on loan at an exhibition at the Centre Pompidou in Paris.

The sort of architectural drawings that are valued as an art in their own right vary enormously in terms of style and approach. Aldo Rossi, for instance, actually builds as an architect. So his drawings are often fleeting ideas captured on paper. Certain forms are recognizable: his buildings as well, a sort of giant but benign observer of the urban scene.

Massimo Scolari, on the other hand, creates an oniric world of his own in minute, finely drawn and painted detail. What he depicts has a law and a logic of its own that has nothing to do with the prosaic world of real architecture.

Different yet again are the paintings by Arduino Cantafora. He works in oils, often on a very large scale, portraying buildings or interiors that seem to elude the real world, but only just.

Parallel to the present interest in architectural drawings is the growing market for contemporary stage and theatrical drawings. The connection is evident: Both Scolari and Cantafora and the stage designers are creating

environments whose reality is, at best, short-lived and relative.

Contemporary stage design is different from that of the past in one fundamental respect. Whereas until recent decades sets were largely painted, nowadays much of the illusion is created by building three-dimensional elements on the stage.

At the La Scala workshops in Milan, the painting sections are less busy that they once were, and the carpentry and plastering ones are more so. The modern eye is evidently used to cinematographic reality and will not be taken in by a painted backdrop any more.

But the stage designer's basic task remains much the same. This initially involves getting an idea across to those who will have to recreate it on a larger scale on the stage.

Once again, it was Antonia Jannone's Milan gallery that broke the new ground with theatrical drawings. In 1982, she held an exhibition of works by Ezio Frigerio, whose designs for "L'opéra" (1981) and "Les Troyens" (1982) at La Scala had been much admired. Frigerio, trained as an architect, has an extraordinary ability as a painter. The immense architectural impact of the sets is first expressed in splendid pictorial terms: carefully finished paintings in tempera and watercolor, as dramatic,

in their way, as the final outcome on the stage.

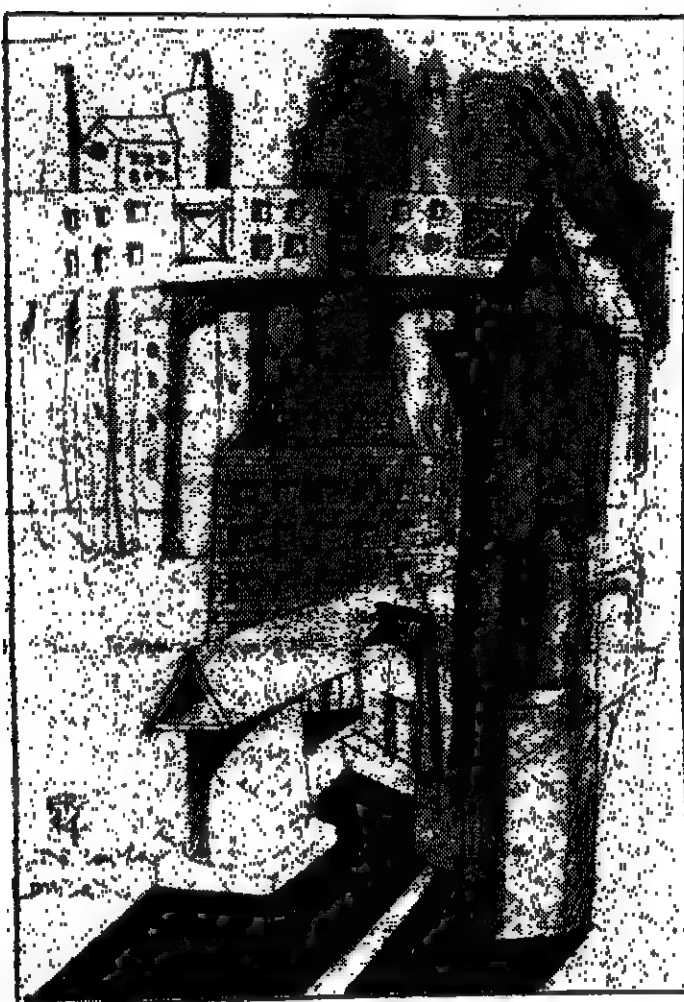
Antique architectural and theatrical drawings always find buyers. In fact, they are usually snapped up before they appear on the market. Contemporary architectural drawings have gained respectability because they have made their way into museums, but they are still largely only collected by specialists.

In between these two extremes are the works of architects who, if they are still alive, are now in their eighties: the late exponents of Art Nouveau and the early ones of Rationalism.

Drawings by Giuseppe Ter-

ragni, the Rationalist architect active in the 1930s, or his contemporary, Virgilio Marchi, are growing hard to find. And Gio Ponti's furniture, as well as his drawings and his delightfully illustrated letters, have now become desirable collector's items. But around these major figures are lesser ones whose work may have better fortune in coming years than it did during their lifetimes.

KATE SINGLETON is a Milan-based journalist who writes about Italian culture, design and architecture.



'City With La Conica' (1984) by Aldo Rossi.

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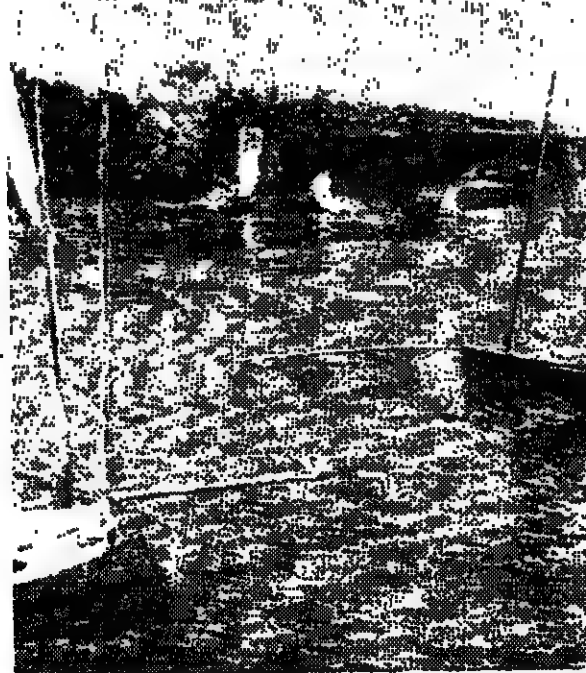
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NASDAQ Index					
Class	Prev.				
143.28	143.28				
143.28	143.28				
143.28	143.28				
143.28	143.28				
143.28	143.28				
143.28	143.28				
143.28	143.28				
143.28	143.28				
143.28	143.28				
143.28	143.28				

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
143.28	143.28	143.28	143.28	0	0
143.28	143.28	143.28	143.28	0	0
143.28	143.28	143.28	143.28	0	0
143.28	143.28	143.28	143.28	0	0
143.28	143.28	143.28	143.28	0	0
143.28	143.28	143.28	143.28	0	0
143.28	143.28	143.28	143.28	0	0
143.28	143.28	143.28	143.28	0	0
143.28	143.28	143.28	143.28	0	0
143.28	143.28	143.28	143.28	0	0

NASDAQ Diary					
Class	Prev.				
143.28	143.28				
143.28	143.28				
143.28	143.28				
143.28	143.28				
143.28	143.28				
143.28	143.28				
143.28	143.28				
143.28	143.28				
143.28	143.28				
143.28	143.28				

AMEX Stock Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
143.28	143.28	143.28	0		
143.28	143.28	143.28	0		
143.28	143.28	143.28	0		
143.28	143.28	143.28	0		
143.28	143.28	143.28	0		
143.28	143.28	143.28	0		
143.28	143.28	143.28	0		
143.28	143.28	143.28	0		
143.28	143.28	143.28	0		
143.28	143.28	143.28	0		

Blue Chips Off on Mixed NYSE

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange finished mixed Friday as the blue chip issues that make up the Dow Jones industrial average were hit by a flurry of profit taking late in the day.

The Dow industrial average lost 19.11 to close at 2,915.7. It had hovered around 2,905 for most of the afternoon before dropping off in the last half-hour. The Dow finished the week up 3.37.

Advancing issues led losers 917-641 among the 1,964 issues traded on the NYSE.

Volume on the NYSE totaled 153.3 million shares, almost matching Thursday's activity, when 153.8 million shares changed hands.

Alan Ackerman, senior vice president with the Herzfeld & Stern division of Gruntz & Co., said investors became cautious toward the end of the session.

"The level of investor confidence was mixed, and there was profit-taking on low volume," Mr. Ackerman said.

Tom Gallagher, managing director in charge of capital commitment at Oppenheimer & Co., said investors were encouraged early on by the big economic stimulus plan announced by the Japanese government, which eased market fears of a sell-off of equities by Japanese investors.

Martin Krouner, manager of listed trading at Jefferies & Co., said prices hit resistance after surging early, but he said he expects the market to work through it next week.

"We ran into resistance around 2,910 to 2,920

(on the Dow), but we were consolidating an outstanding gain prior to that," Mr. Krouner said.

"Today there was the Friday syndrome — people taking the day off and evening out positions before the weekend," he added. "It was a pretty dull day volume-wise — it's a summer day in New York."

Allegis, parent of United Airlines, Herz and major hotel chains, was the most active NYSE-listed issue, off 7 to 86 1/2. On Thursday, Allegis directors approved a \$3 billion recapitalization plan that would include a \$60-a-share payment to stockholders.

Harcourt Brace Jovanovich followed, unchanged on the day at 55 1/2 after jumping more than 10 points in the two previous sessions. British publisher Robert Maxwell Thursday withdrew a \$44-a-share takeover bid for Harcourt after the company approved a recapitalization plan that will add about \$2 billion to its debt load.

Actively traded blue chips were generally lower. AT&T dropped 1/4 to 25 1/4. General Electric fell 1/2 to 51 1/2 and Navistar fell 1/2 to 8 1/2. General Motors closed unchanged at 8 1/2 and USX finished unchanged at 30. Coca-Cola gained 1/4 to 42 1/2.

High-technology and semiconductor issues generally lost ground. IBM lost 2 1/2 to 160 1/2. Digital Equipment fell 2 1/2 to 157 1/2. Unisys lost 1 1/2 to 120 1/2. National Semiconductor fell 1/2 to 13 1/2 and Cray Research dropped 1/2 to 101 1/2. Texas Instruments added 3/4 to 175 1/2.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	100-High	Low	Quot.	Chg.
A									
33%	29%	28%	AA	.50	14.0	10	10	100	0
32%	28%	27%	AB	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
31%	27%	26%	AC	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
30%	26%	25%	AD	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
29%	25%	24%	AE	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
28%	24%	23%	AF	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
27%	23%	22%	AG	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
26%	22%	21%	AH	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
25%	21%	20%	AI	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
24%	20%	19%	AJ	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
23%	19%	18%	AK	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
22%	18%	17%	AL	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
21%	17%	16%	AM	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
20%	16%	15%	AN	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
19%	15%	14%	AO	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
18%	14%	13%	AP	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
17%	13%	12%	AQ	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
16%	12%	11%	AR	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
15%	11%	10%	AS	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
14%	10%	9%	AT	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
13%	9%	8%	AV	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
12%	8%	7%	AW	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
11%	7%	6%	AX	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
10%	6%	5%	AY	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
9%	5%	4%	AZ	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
8%	4%	3%	BA	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
7%	3%	2%	BB	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
6%	2%	1%	BC	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
5%	1%	0%	BD	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
4%	0%	0%	BE	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
3%	0%	0%	BF	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
2%	0%	0%	BG	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
1%	0%	0%	BH	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	BI	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	BJ	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	BK	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	BL	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	BM	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	BN	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	BO	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	BP	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	BQ	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	BR	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	BS	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	BT	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	BU	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	BV	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	BW	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	BX	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	BY	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	BZ	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	CA	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	CB	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	CC	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	CD	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	CE	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	CF	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	CG	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	CH	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	CI	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	CJ	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	CK	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	CL	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	CM	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	CN	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	CO	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	CP	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	CQ	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	CR	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	CS	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	CT	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	CU	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	CV	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	CW	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	CX	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	CY	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	CZ	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	DA	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	DB	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	DC	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	DD	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	DE	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	DF	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	DG	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	DH	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	DI	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	DJ	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	DK	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	DL	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	DM	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	DN	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	DO	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	DP	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	DQ	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	DR	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	DS	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	DT	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	DU	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	DV	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	DW	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	DX	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	DY	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	DZ	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	EA	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	EB	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	EC	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	ED	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	EE	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	EF	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	EG	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	EH	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	EI	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	EJ	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	EK	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	EL	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	EM	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	EN	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	EO	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	EP	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	EQ	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	ER	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	ES	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	ET	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	EU	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	EV	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	EW	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	EX	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	EY	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	EZ	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	FA	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	FB	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	FC	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	FD	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	FE	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	FF	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	FG	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	FH	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	FI	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	FJ	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	FK	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	FL	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	FM	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	FN	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	FO	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	FP	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	FQ	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	FR	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	FS	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	FT	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	FU	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	FV	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	FW	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	FX	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	FY	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	FZ	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	GA	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	GB	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	GC	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	GD	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	GE	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	GF	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	GG	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	GH	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	GI	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	GJ	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	GK	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	GL	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	GM	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	GN	.10	16.0	10	10	100	0
0%	0%	0%	GO	.10	16.0	10	10	100</	

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes ANEX prices, ANEX futures, ANEX options, ANEX futures, ANEX options, ANEX futures, ANEX options.

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

Dow Average Falls 19.11. Page 12.

ECONOMIC SCENE

Leaders Urged to Attempt Global Financial Overhaul

By LEONARD SILK New York Times Service NEW YORK — The lamentations of financiers and economists, like those of prophets or physicians, are usually intended to alarm miscreants enough to bring about actions that will avert the evil. The latest such doom-sayer is Felix G. Rohatyn, chairman of the Municipal Assistance Corp. for New York and a senior partner of Lazard Frères & Co., the investment banking firm.

Politicians appear less worried than bankers about the dangers facing the world economy.

Writing in the current issue of The New York Review of Books, Mr. Rohatyn charges that the United States "has been guilty of the most irresponsible fiscal behavior in its history during the last seven years." He asserts that "American fiscal folly, coupled with the inability to coordinate economic policies with Europe and Japan, has created an ever-increasing worldwide pyramid of debt that cannot withstand a major recession."

Philippine Economy Expands Growth Rate 5.5% in Quarter

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches MANILA — The Philippine economy performed well in the first quarter of 1987 and the government has no immediate need of foreign loans, the economic planning secretary, Solita Monsod, said here Friday.



Planes from Eastern and Continental Airlines, both owned by Texas Air, in Miami.

Stressful Times at Shrinking Eastern Texas Air's Cuts Leave Many Staff Feeling Vulnerable

By Agis Salpukas New York Times Service NEW YORK — Early in May, three Airbus A-300s, some of the best planes in Eastern Airlines' fleet, were transferred to Continental Airlines under a lease agreement. Three more will follow in June, reconditioned and painted Continental's colors.

Currency Rates

Table with 2 columns: Country, Rate. Includes American, British, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Swiss, etc.

'Leveraged Recaps' Begin to Edge Out Buyouts

By Alison Leigh Cowan New York Times Service NEW YORK — Move over, leveraged buyout. The "leveraged recap" has arrived.

Interest Rates

Table with 2 columns: Term, Rate. Includes 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year, etc.

Value Line

INTRODUCTORY TRIAL only \$85 (about half the regular rate)

Key Money Rates

Table with 2 columns: Instrument, Rate. Includes 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year, etc.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table with 2 columns: Country, Rate. Includes Hong Kong, Singapore, etc.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with 2 columns: Fund Name, Assets. Includes Fidelity, etc.

Gold

Table with 2 columns: Location, Price. Includes New York, London, etc.

USIER

supplying grains to Germany

Indicators Drop 0.6% in U.S., A 2-Year Record

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches WASHINGTON — The main gauge of future U.S. economic activity plunged 0.6 percent in April in its biggest fall in two years, the Commerce Department said Friday. But economists said the figure exaggerated the economic downturn.

Government Will Widen Leading Indicators Index

By Louis Uchitelle New York Times Service NEW YORK — The U.S. government's best-known tool for economic forecasting — the index of leading indicators — will undergo a major revision by the end of the year, according to a Commerce Department official.

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5 Japan Steelmakers Swing Into Loss

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan's five major steel producers reported Friday that they had heavy losses in fiscal 1986, as the year's appreciation, weak demand for steel at home and abroad and low prices devastated earnings.

Nippon Steel Corp., the world's largest steelmaker, reported a current loss of 12.61 billion yen (currently \$87.87 million) for the fiscal year ended March 31, contrasting with a current profit of 36.07 billion yen the previous year. Current profit is roughly equivalent to pre-tax profit.

The other steelmakers reporting current losses were Nippon Kokan K.K., Kobe Steel, Kawasaki Steel Corp. and Sumitomo Metal Industries Ltd.

Officials of Nippon Steel indicated that losses had continued in the first half of fiscal 1987. Akira Miki, executive vice president, said the steelmaker expected it would be difficult to erase earnings losses in the half year ending Sept. 30.

He gave no earnings forecast for the whole year, but estimated that sales would be around 2 trillion yen. In fiscal 1986, Nippon Steel's

sales plunged 18.9 percent to 2.18 trillion yen, from 2.69 trillion the previous year.

Nippon Steel reduced its dividend for fiscal 1986 to 3 yen from 5 yen paid the previous year, Mr. Miki said. He would not predict a dividend for fiscal 1987.

The yen's strength has been a major problem for the industry, because it has raised the price of steel exports. The yen rose by more than 22 percent against the dollar in the year ended in March.

Earlier this year, Mr. Miki blamed problems stemming from the currency's rise when he announced the fourth major retrenchment plan at Nippon Steel in the past several years.

Under the latest plan, the steelmaker is closing four furnaces, cutting production capacity by 29 percent and eliminating 41 percent of its steel-sector jobs by 1991, cutting 19,000 workers out of a total of 46,000. The company's total work force is 65,000.

"We are considering how we can survive, and taking the only route possible," Mr. Miki said when the retrenchment plan was announced. Japan's other major steel pro-

ducers are also suffering from the strong yen and unfavorable market conditions.

Their combined production in the business year amounted to 62.04 million tons, down 8.4 percent from a year earlier, while the average price of crude steel dropped 14 percent to 78,602 yen a ton, they said.

Nippon Kokan, Japan's second-largest steel producer, posted a loss on Friday of 13.95 billion yen for fiscal 1986. That contrasted with profit of 16.63 billion yen the previous year. Sales fell nearly 15 percent to 1.09 trillion yen from 1.28 trillion.

Kobe Steel, the third-largest producer, reported a loss of 10.51 billion yen for the fiscal year, swinging from a profit of 10.50 billion yen the previous year. Kobe's sales fell 15 percent to 988.84 billion yen from 1.17 trillion.

Kawasaki Steel reported a loss of 7.34 billion yen, contrasting with a profit of 16.32 billion yen in fiscal 1986.

Sumitomo Metal Industries posted a loss of 13.69 billion yen, after a profit of 16.57 billion the previous year. (AFP, Reuters)

Phone Merger Stalls in Japan Over Sea Cable

Reuters

TOKYO — A third meeting between two groups planning to form a consortium to rival Japan's international telephone communications monopoly broke up Friday over the need to build a trans-Pacific undersea cable, officials said.

The group that favors laying the cable to the United States is International Digital Communications, a group of 35 businesses that includes Cable & Wireless PLC and Pacific Telesis Group of the United States.

Backing a plan to use existing cables is the all-Japanese, 55-member International Telecommunications Japan, which includes Sumitomo Corp. and Mitsubishi Corp.

With Japan under British and U.S. pressure to open its market to foreign companies, the two groups are trying to create one competitor to the monopoly Kokusai Denshin Denwa.

Japan's Post and Telecommunications Ministry is backing the merger plan, but Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari said Friday that Japan would welcome competition between participants and not discriminate between foreign and Japanese companies.

Purchase of Denny's by Marriott Would Create Huge Chain

By Michael Abramowitz

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Marriott Corp., the big food and hotel company, would become by far the largest U.S. operator of family restaurants if it succeeds in acquiring Denny's restaurant chain.

Marriott announced Thursday that it was negotiating to purchase the chain of 1,200 coffee-shop restaurants from Denny's Inc.

The Denny's chain is the largest of its kind in the United States, while Marriott's Big Boy system is second with 900 restaurants. The combined operations of the two chains would dwarf the closest competitor, the Shoney's chain of 550 restaurants.

With this purchase, Marriott would remove its number one competitor in this segment of the restaurant business, said John J. Rohn, who tracks the company for the Wall Street firm of Wertheim & Co.

If completed, the deal would boost Marriott's annual sales roughly 20 percent, analysts estimated. Marriott, based in Bethesda, Maryland, reported sales of \$5.3 billion in 1986. Marriott, whose nearly 200,000 workers makes it the nation's ninth-largest

corporate employer, would also add many of Denny's 55,000 employees to its payroll.

The two companies refused to disclose the purchase price under discussion, but Wall Street observers estimated that the deal could cost Marriott anywhere from \$650 million to \$1 billion. Denny's was a

Roy Rogers fast-food restaurants, a key part of the company's recent strategy has been to concentrate, through Big Boy, on the so-called "coffee shop" niche of the business. This niche fits between fast-food and upper-scale establishments.

The company owns 170 Big Boy restaurants, and the name also is

acquire perhaps the strongest name in the business, as well as a strong cadre of profitable, company-owned restaurants.

Robert T. Souers, a Marriott spokesman, said Denny's "has got a growing, geographically dispersed, money-making restaurant chain. We see value there."

Marriott's stock closed Friday on the New York Stock Exchange at \$40.25, down \$1.125.

Analysts estimated that the Big Boy system accounts for about \$1 billion in annual sales, roughly one-fifth of which goes to Marriott. The Denny's chain reported \$1.1 billion in sales in 1986.

Under the proposed acquisition, Marriott would also take over Denny's 42 percent interest in Winchell's, a chain of 750 donut shops. Denny's would retain ownership of its El Pollo Loco chain of chicken restaurants.

One question that remained was what Marriott plans to do if it acquires restaurants. Several analysts predicted Marriott would convert many of the Big Boy restaurants to Denny's because of a feeling that Denny's is stronger in many markets.

Marriott would remove its top competitor in the family restaurant business by buying Denny's 1,200 outlets, an analyst said.

public company until 1985 when it was sold to management in a deal that cost roughly \$750 million, according to industry analysts.

The proposed purchase of Denny's is the latest move in Marriott's campaign to acquire its competitors. In 1985, Marriott purchased 350 Howard Johnson restaurants. In 1986, it acquired Saga Corp., a Marriott competitor in institutional food services.

While Marriott runs a far-flung business empire that ranges from luxury hotels in various parts of the world to retirement communities to

used by 729 franchisees, a spokesman said, Marriott also plans to convert 150 of the Howard Johnson restaurants acquired in 1985 to Big Boys. It has beefed up marketing efforts and is redesigning the menu and decor of Big Boy.

Despite these efforts, Marriott officials have acknowledged a substantial decline in Big Boy's financial results in 1986, largely because of soft conditions in the restaurant business and the administrative costs associated with transforming the system. With the Denny's acquisition, however, Marriott would

Amoco Moves To Shore Up Dome Takeover

Reuters

OTTAWA — Amoco Canada Petroleum Co. Ltd., which faces growing opposition to its planned takeover of Dome Petroleum Ltd., said Friday that it would sell voting common shares to Canadians after the merger is complete.

Amoco Canada's president, Don Stacy, said Friday that the energy ministry had, from the outset, "underlined to us the importance of Canadians being given the opportunity to participate in the merged companies through a share issue."

Earlier, Amoco officials had said the merged company should remain privately held. "The sale of financially troubled Dome to Amoco Canada, a unit of Amoco Corp., has been assailed by opposition political parties as giving U.S. interests too great a share in Canada's oil industry."

Testifying Friday before the Canadian Senate's energy committee, which is investigating the \$2 billion Canadian dollar (\$3.9 billion) offer for Dome, Mr. Stacy also said Amoco Canada might sell some Dome assets after the merger.

Morse Shoe Cites Better Bids Than Edelman's \$40 a Share

United Press International

NEW YORK — Morse Shoe Inc., a chain of shoe stores, said Friday that it had received a \$40-a-share acquisition offer from the New York investor Asher B. Edelman, but that it also had received other "more favorable" proposals.

Mr. Edelman, who with Dominion Textile Inc. has bid \$2.5 billion to acquire Burlington Industries Inc., the textile giant, proposed \$30 a share in cash for Morse Shoe plus securities valued at \$10 a share.

He holds an 8.4 percent stake in the discount shoe company, which is based in Massachusetts. The face value of his bid was about \$200 million for the approximately 5 million remaining shares.

After the announcement Friday, Morse stock rose up \$3.25 to close at \$42.625 in trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

The company declined to disclose the other offers it said it had received besides Mr. Edelman's. It had said earlier this year that it was seeking buyout bids.

Robert Siegfried, a Morse spokesman, said Friday that the company was "exploring alternatives" and would make a decision "in due course."

"The terms for the other proposals, all of which are in Shearson Lehman's view more favorable than Mr. Edelman's, are not being

disclosed at this time," Mr. Siegfried said.

Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc. is serving as Morse Shoe's financial adviser.

Morse Shoe operates about 1,300 footwear stores in the United States and Canada.

Edelman Sues Burlington A group led by Mr. Edelman and Dominion Textile filed a second lawsuit Friday in federal court in Manhattan against Burlington Industries and its management. The Associated Press reported from New York. The suit accused the defendants of a "fraudulent and illegal scheme" to thwart acquisition of the textile company.

The suit accused the defendants of trying "to prevent Burlington stockholders from realizing the maximum possible return."

The Edelman group made a tender offer May 6 for all shares of Burlington common stock at \$67 cash per share and has twice updated the offer, topping out at \$77 per share on Wednesday.

Burlington agreed last week to be acquired by a group led by Morgan Stanley & Co. and including senior Burlington management, in a leveraged buyout for \$76 a share. That price topped the \$72-a-share offer by Mr. Edelman and Dominion then on the table.

Lufthansa Orders 4 More Advanced Boeing Jetliners

United Press International

SEATTLE — Lufthansa AG, the West German airline, has ordered four more advanced-technology Boeing 747-400 jetliners and a 747-200 freighter, Boeing officials said. The latest orders, valued at about \$650 million, increase Lufthansa's 747-400 orders to 10 and its freighter orders to six. Because of its advanced cockpit technology, the 747-400 can be flown by two pilots instead of three. The carrier holds five options for the 747.

Boeing said Thursday that it would begin delivery of the jetliners in February 1989 with six jetliners to be delivered that year. The final four will be delivered in 1990 and 1991. The new freighter will be delivered in July 1988.

Lufthansa said the jetliners would serve routes between West Germany and Singapore, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Hong Kong and Brazil. Boeing orders for the 747 family now total 792, of which 85 are for the 400 model.

By Arthur Higbee

International Herald Tribune

Two major American corporations have appointed new general counsel. The New York Times reports, Union Carbide Corp., heavily involved in litigation relating to its plant accident in India, promoted Joseph E. Geoghan from its ranks, and General Electric Co. reached outside for a prominent Washington lawyer, Benjamin W. Heineman Jr.

Mr. Geoghan, 50, was named executive vice president and general counsel to succeed John A. Sienko, 63, who is retiring after 32 years.

Mr. Geoghan moves up from deputy general counsel. He has been the Union Carbide lawyer responsible for dealing with litigation stemming from the accident in 1984 at the Carbide plant at Bhopal, India, in which more than 2,000 people were killed.

"I will continue to keep that role," he said. "My involvement is principally with the overall strategy, how we manage the case, and with attempts to secure a settlement. Carbide, based in Danbury, Connecticut, has hired outside lawyers for the actual trial work."

Mr. Heineman, 43, will join GE's

To Our Readers

Please send information about management changes to: Business People International Herald Tribune 181 av. Charles de Gaulle 92200 Neuilly Cedex France or: Telex 612-718 Fax 4637-9370

corporate headquarters in Fairfield, Connecticut, in September as senior vice president, general counsel and secretary, replacing Walter A. Schlotterbeck, 60, who is retiring after 35 years.

Mr. Heineman has been managing partner of the Washington office of Sidley & Austin, overseeing 85 lawyers. This will be his first corporate post.

He is the son of Ben W. Heineman, 73, who as chairman of Northwest Industries has been one of America's leading executives.

Gerber Products Co., the Fremont, Michigan, maker of baby food, said William L. McKinley, 63, chairman and chief executive, had announced unexpectedly that

GE, Union Carbide Appoint Counsel

he was taking early retirement. Leo D. Goulet, 61, president and chief operating officer, was named to the additional post of chief executive. A new chairman is expected to be appointed at the July board meeting. Both men were heavily involved in fighting allegations last year that glass shards had been found in jars of Gerber baby food.

"The company has been through a difficult period since February 1986 because of the unfounded glass allegations," Alan Greditor, an analyst at Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., told The New York Times.

But he added that Gerber had since restored its 67 percent market share in the baby food business. This had dropped to 55 percent during the glass scare.

Fuji Bank of Japan appointed Taizo Hachida as its new president. He succeeds Yoshiko Araki, who becomes chairman. Shareholders will vote on the changes at a meeting June 26, bank officials said. Mr. Hachida, 61, has been vice president since June 1981.

Citytrust Bancorp of Bridgeport, Connecticut, said that Jonathan A. Topham had resigned as president and chief operating officer because of philosophical differences over

USDA Official, Daniel Amstutz, Is Resigning

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Daniel G. Amstutz, who played a pivotal role in shaping the Reagan administration's farm program and in efforts to reduce global agricultural trade friction, is resigning as undersecretary of agriculture for international affairs and commodity programs.

No replacement has yet been named. A former general partner with the Wall Street firm of Goldman, Sachs & Co. and a grain trader in the Midwest, Mr. Amstutz, 54, said he had not decided what to do next.

Appointed in 1983, Mr. Amstutz said Thursday his resignation wasn't politically motivated. It was "time to leave," he said.

company strategy and that he plans to pursue other business opportunities. It said the chairman and chief executive officer, George F. Taylor, would assume the additional post of president.

Court Affirms IBM's Control Over Dealers

By David E. Sanger

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — International Business Machines Corp. has said that it won a federal court case brought against it by one of its personal computer dealers, in a decision that appears to strengthen IBM's hand against retailers who sell its products in the "gray market."

The suit was brought against IBM by Security Software of New Jersey, which at one time operated several Entree Computer Center franchises. IBM said Thursday that it had won the case.

The suit appeared to be the first to challenge IBM's right to control its distribution channel, a constant source of tension between the computer giant and its retailers. Many of them have said they need to resell the machines to other dealers in order to stay in business during the recent computer slump.

IBM ended Security Software's contract to sell IBM personal computers after the company admitted evidence that Security Software was reselling the machines to other dealers, who would then resell them

again at sharp discounts to the normal retail price.

Among those discounters that bought machines from Security Software, IBM said, were UCM Computer Products, a Canadian company, and 47th Street Photo, a New York City electronics retailer. IBM contended that about 79 percent of the 3,500 computers it shipped to Security Software in 1984 were diverted to other dealers.

IBM's contract with its dealers forbids them to resell its products to dealers like 47th Street, and the company refuses to honor warranties on computers sold by any dealer not authorized by IBM. Analysts said that the company wants to control distribution and prevent discounting. But IBM said it was simply trying to insure that only trained personnel sell its machines.

Security Software sued IBM after its contract was ended, charging breach of contract, fraud, conspiracy to injure business and violations of federal racketeering laws. Several charges were thrown out by Judge James Cacheris of the federal district court in Alexandria, Virginia. On Wednesday, a six-person jury found for IBM on all of the remaining charges.

"It is, in effect, a ratification of IBM's method of distributing computers," said Paul C. Saunders, a partner for Craveth, Swaine & Moore, which represented IBM in the case. "IBM can clearly restrict its dealers from selling to resellers."

Security Software said it intended to install the park "in harmony with nature" on the 800-acre (320 hectares) of the 1,000-acre estate that don't produce wine. Chateau Citron has been a family concern since 1955. It produces an average of 550,000 bottles per year.

Source: Eastern Airlines

Shifting Planes At the Airline

Eastern currently has a fleet of 286 planes. Since the merger, planes have been leased or sold as follows:

- Three Boeing 727's: Two sold to Kabo Air of Nigeria. One leased to McClean Airlines of Phoenix.
- Six A-300's: All six sold or leased to Continental.
- Two L-1011's: Both sold to Cathay Pacific.
- One DC-10: Plane was sold to Continental in October.

Source: Eastern Airlines

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any reason has his record closely reviewed by a supervisor.

Since the policy was adopted, absenteeism among ramp employees at Hartsfield International Airport, in Atlanta, an important Eastern hub, for example, has dropped to about 5 percent, from 11 percent.

Some employees who regularly took sick leave when they were not ill, including two supposedly sick pilots found training to fly for Piedmont Airlines, have been dismissed.

The new management is also cracking down on theft. In a recent internal memo, John Adams, Eastern's vice president for human resources, said that at least \$6 million worth of liquor had been stolen on the ground or in the air. From now on, he said, employees suspected of theft, and their work areas, would be searched.

Meanwhile, Eastern's struggle with its unions over nonmonetary issues is continuing. These range from job security to awarding work traditionally performed by union members to outside contractors.

Management teams are also scouring the company to find ways to reduce costs. Rather than making big cuts, as many union leaders and workers had feared, the reductions so far have been piecemeal. For instance, Eastern has trimmed only 259 of its 12,600 mechanic and maintenance positions. Still, Eastern estimates that these cuts alone will save it \$17 million a year.

But the productivity and cost-cutting campaign has also generat-

Sumitomo Electric And IBM to Start 'Smart' Building

Reuters

TOKYO — IBM Japan Ltd., Sumitomo Electric Industries Ltd. and three Japanese life insurance companies are creating a company to develop so-called intelligent buildings, an IBM Japan spokesman said Friday.

Using IBM's computer experience and Sumitomo's work in fiber optics, the company will create energy-efficient buildings with built-in computer and communications networks.

IBM Japan and Sumitomo Electric will each contribute 40 percent to the company's capitalization of 450 million yen (\$3.1 million). The rest will be split among Nippon Life Insurance Co., Sumitomo Life Insurance Co. and Dai-ichi Mutual Life Insurance Co.

The Japanese government has valued the market for intelligent buildings at 30 trillion yen over the next eight years.

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However, many Eastern employees worry that Mr. Lorenzo will eventually go Eastern, according to one observer close to Eastern's management.


"The stress at Eastern is very high these days," said this person, who did not want to be identified. "People feel that they are in limbo."

Interviews with some former Eastern workers and six Eastern employees, some of whom asked not to be identified for fear of losing their jobs, confirmed that assessment.

"A lot of people at work, including myself, just want to know what management is going to do so they can get on with their lives," said Mike Pedano, a funder at La Guardia. "They don't want to go out and buy a house, a car. Their lives are on hold."

Mr. Bakes has acknowledged in meetings with employees that some managers may have become overly zealous in trying to correct abuses. In some cases, though, management has backed off, he noted.

But he quickly added that such actions should not be taken as a sign that workers could go back to the old ways.



STATE CEMENT CORPORATION OF PAKISTAN (PRIVATE) LTD.

SOLID IN PROGRESS

PAKISTAN CEMENT INDUSTRY MODERNIZATION PROJECT

GENERAL PROCUREMENT NOTICE

State Cement Corporation of Pakistan (Private) Ltd. (SCCP) has applied for a loan from the World Bank in various currencies towards the cost of procurement of plant and equipment and related services from suppliers in accordance with the guidelines for procurement under World Bank loans. Payment by the World Bank will be made only at the request of SCCP and upon approval by the World Bank, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the loan agreement and will be subject in all respects to the terms and conditions of that agreement.

Associated Cement, a proprietary unit of State Cement Corporation of Pakistan (Private) Ltd., is modernizing its existing wet process cement plant at Wahi in Pakistan by setting up a new facility with a sustained capacity of 3000 tons per day based on oil fired, single line precalciner technology.

The plant, equipment and services proposed to be procured from the proceeds of the World Bank loan and for which this invitation to tender is issued consist of the following packages:

1. Limestone crusher and transport.
2. Stacker and Reclaimer.
3. Main process equipment from raw material grinding up to cement storage.
4. Packing and loading equipment.
5. Electric motors, switch gears, distribution transformers and power cables for packages 1-4 except motors for special equipment and instrumentation which are included with the process equipment specified against packages 1-4.
6. 132 KV Grid Station.

Prospective vendors may apply, indicating clearly for which packages they wish to prequalify, to the Chairman, State Cement Corporation of Pakistan (Private) Ltd., at the address below. The application must include the following:


- (a) Experience of the firm in manufacturing similar type and capacity plants, details of equipment and accessories proposed to be subcontracted
- (b) Financial status of the firm, including annual reports for the past three years.
- (c) Whether the firm has supplied similar equipment for the past five years including a list of customers, location, date of supply and commencement of operations and information on the above mentioned exclusions. Furnish details of performance guarantees, liquidated damages/claims made against the firm and involvement in arbitration.
- (d) Capability to engineer the equipment supplied.
- (e) Capacity and capability to manufacture the equipment in accordance with the delivery schedule; the order for the equipment is expected to be placed in later half of 1988 and the delivery period of the equipment should not exceed 12 to 18 months.
- (f) Whether the firm has developed its own type of equipment or manufacture under licence; evidence that any equipment know-how licences held by the firm are effective in Pakistan.
- (g) Capability to furnish operating manuals for the equipment to be supplied.
- (h) Capacity and range of manufacturing facilities.
- (i) Ability to supply the equipment conforming to the metric system.
- (j) Details or arrangements for representation and for providing after-sales services including future spare parts requirements in Pakistan and indication of willingness to establish satisfactory representation in Pakistan prior to negotiation of a contract, if successful.
- (k) Schedule for providing technical data and load data drawings after receipt of order.

All correspondence must be in English. SCCP reserves the right to verify all statements and inspect vendors' facilities to establish their capabilities to perform the work and reserves the right to reject any application without assigning any reasons therefor.

SCCP will inform vendors who are qualified to participate in bids. They will also be advised to purchase tender documents against the prescribed fee and no further advertisement for tender invitation will be issued.

The closing date for the receipt of complete data/documents for prequalification is July 15, 1987.

DR IMTIAZ A. KHAN
CHAIRMAN



STATE CEMENT CORPORATION OF PAKISTAN (PRIVATE) LTD.
P.E.C. BUILDING
NEAR LIBERTY MARKET, GULBERG III
LAHORE, PAKISTAN
TELEX NO.: 44636 SCCP PK.

Japanese Budget Plan Lifts Dollar

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar edged slightly higher Friday in New York and Europe after getting a small lift from Japan's 6 trillion yen (\$42 billion) economic stimulus plan.

"A lot of people think the Japanese action means that more will be accomplished at the summit of major industrial democracies in Venice on June 8-10, said James McGroarty, vice president at Discount Corp. of New York.

But, he noted, the plan still has to be approved by Japan's parliament and "doesn't necessarily mean that there will be any dramatic dollar stabilization plan."

In theory, Tokyo's budget measure could increase Japanese imports, thus cutting the huge U.S. trade deficit that has depressed the dollar's value.

In New York, the dollar rose to 1.1810 Deutsche marks from 1.1710 DM on Thursday; to 143.75 yen from 143.45 and to 6.0885 French francs from 6.0795.

London Dollar Rates

Currency	Rate
Deutsche mark	1.1820
Swiss franc	1.5055
French franc	6.0795

Source: Reuters

However, the dollar fell against the pound to \$1.6320 from \$1.6285, and edged lower to 1.5060 Swiss francs from 1.5065.

Meanwhile, dealers said the sharp improvement in market sentiment toward the U.S. currency should nudge the dollar to modest gains on Monday, although no spectacular dollar movements are expected before the summit.

Speculation that U.S. interest rates will need to rise to support the currency and dampen inflationary pressures helped the dollar earlier this week rebound from its prolonged decline.

Several dealers said the dollar was well supported of the belief

that the Venice summit would, despite official caution, produce broad agreements beneficial to the dollar.

The U.S. currency showed little reaction to the larger-than-expected 0.6 percent fall in April's U.S. leading economic indicators.

In London, the dollar closed higher at 1.8240 Deutsche marks from 1.8175 DM Thursday; at 144.05 yen from 143.35 yen; at 1.5105 Swiss francs from 1.5055 and at 6.0795 French francs after 6.0525.

Against the pound, however, the dollar slipped to \$1.6305 from \$1.6260.

Earlier in Europe, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.8215 DM, down slightly from 1.8235 on Wednesday, the previous day before Thursday's Ascension Day holiday. However, it was higher at the Paris fix, at 6.0735 French francs from 6.0710.

In Zurich, the dollar closed higher at 1.5125 Swiss francs from 1.5063.

Unemployment In Japan Hits 3% And Ties Record

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan's unemployment rate rose to 3.0 percent in April, equalling a record, from 2.9 percent in March, a government survey said Friday.

The record was set in January.

The survey, published by the Management and Coordination Agency, said the number of unemployed increased 80,000 in April from a year earlier, to 1.9 million.

In a separate report, the Finance Ministry said Friday that Japan's surplus on current account, unadjusted for seasonal factors, widened to \$7.99 billion in April from \$7.86 billion a year earlier but narrowed from \$8.25 billion in March. Current account is a broad measure of trade performance, including both merchandise and nonmerchandise items. (APF, Reuters)

JAPAN: Nakasone Unveils a \$42 Billion Program to Stimulate Economy

(Continued from Page 1)

to the Diet this summer. It would be enacted as an addition to the regular budget of \$386 billion for the 1987 fiscal year that began April 1.

It is expected that the bill will win passage. Opposition parties have been calling all along for tax cuts and increased spending.

The package was appreciably larger than anticipated, equivalent to twice the value of a similar program last year.

Since early April, officials of the government and Mr. Nakasone's Liberal Democratic Party had talked of spending somewhere around 5 trillion yen, or \$34.84 billion at present exchange rates.

After wrangling among senior officials that continued into early Friday morning, Mr. Nakasone agreed suddenly to raise the total to 6 trillion yen, or \$41.8 billion.

Officials at the Economic Planning Agency predicted that the ex-

tra domestic spending would trim Japan's merchandise trade surplus, which was \$89.77 billion last year, by \$5 to \$6 billion.

Some of that reduction will come from direct government purchases of foreign goods, much of which is expected to be U.S.-made products. Japanese newspapers reported that the shopping list includes airplanes, supercomputers, snowplows, drug-testing equipment and works of art.

Government economic planners also forecast that the new spending and tax reductions would add 2 percentage points to this year's growth in gross national product, or total output of goods and services.

Business leaders and diplomats in tentatively welcomed the package.

"We've got assurances from people we know and trust that the prime minister means business," a

Western diplomat said. "They're confident that this will show prompt results in terms of economic restructuring and government spending, although it may not affect imports right away."

A possible controversy may arise over how much direct government spending is involved, an important point because many economists consider that the quickest method to encourage growth.

It appeared that the central government intended to spend only

\$12.6 billion directly in the current fiscal year, financed by the sale of construction bonds and government shares in Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Co. The rest of the spending consists of local-government money and funds from various public bodies, such as housing loan and highway corporations. In addition, because of unavoidable lags in construction schedules, some of the public-works expenditures will be parceled out across several years.

Euro-Commercial Paper

15-45 days	46-75 days	76-105 days	106-135 days	136-165 days	166-183 days
Issuer	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
Bank of America	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Montreal	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Paris	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Spain	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Sweden	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Switzerland	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of the Netherlands	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Italy	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Belgium	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Luxembourg	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Greece	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Portugal	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Ireland	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Austria	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Czech Republic	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Slovakia	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Hungary	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Poland	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Yugoslavia	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Bulgaria	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Romania	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Albania	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of North Macedonia	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Serbia	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Montenegro	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Croatia	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Slovenia	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Macedonia	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Bulgaria	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Romania	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Albania	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of North Macedonia	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Serbia	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Montenegro	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Croatia	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Slovenia	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Macedonia	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Bulgaria	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Romania	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Albania	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of North Macedonia	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Serbia	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Montenegro	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Croatia	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Slovenia	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Macedonia	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Bulgaria	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Romania	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Albania	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of North Macedonia	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Serbia	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Montenegro	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Croatia	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Slovenia	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Macedonia	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Bulgaria	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Romania	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Albania	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of North Macedonia	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Serbia	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Montenegro	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Croatia	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Slovenia	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
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Bank of Romania	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Albania	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of North Macedonia	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bank of Serbia	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
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SPORTS

Pistons Down Celtics in Game 6

By Sam Goldaper
New York Times Service
PONTIAC, Michigan — The Detroit Pistons forced a seventh and deciding game Friday by defeating the Boston Celtics, 113-105, in the NBA Eastern Conference championship series. Each team has turned victories on its home court.

The seventh game will be played Saturday at the Boston Garden, where the Celtics have a 12-2 record in seven games of National Basketball Association championship series: they are 15-3 overall in such games. This is the first time since 1969 that the Celtics have been involved in a series that went to seven games.

The Celtics were without Robert Parish, their all-star center, who was back in Boston, serving a one-game suspension for punching Bill Laimbeer, and K.C. Jones, the coach, who was in San Francisco for his mother's funeral.

The Pistons, who have lost 17 straight in Boston, took command with an 18-4 lead early in the fourth period for a 102-87 lead.

Larry Bird led all scorers with 35 points, and Adrian Dantley and Vinnie Johnson had 24 points each for the Pistons.

The Pistons, with 58 percent shooting from the field, also got a

big boost from Johnson's outside shooting. He had 12 points in the first half.

Bird, Kevin McHale and Danny Ainge scored all but 13 of Boston's points. Bird, who picked up his fourth foul early in the third peri-

NBA PLAYOFFS

od, had 15 points. McHale added 14 and Ainge had 13, including 11 in a row. Bird, who hit six shots in a row, then missed four shots.

In a close third period, in which neither team could gain more than a 4-point advantage, the Pistons led, 84-83. Bird added 12 points in the period to raise his total to 27.

Before the game, Jimmy Rodgers, substituting for Jones as the coach for the fifth time this season, said: "You're not going to see a lot of changes. The Celtics have always been a family and it will be no different tonight without K.C. A lot of what a coach does out there is dictated by instinct, the flow of the game and the foul situation."

However, it was expected that without Parish, Rodgers would use several lineups. If he wanted to play a full lineup and keep the Celtics in a half-court game, his front line would be McHale, Bird and Greg Kite. If he wanted to run, he would go with a small lineup of

Bird, Fred Roberts and Darren Daye.

The Celtics showed still another option in the closing minutes of Tuesday night's game. With Parish, who has been unable to finish his third straight game because of a sprained left ankle, and Daye having fouled out, Jones played three guards — Dennis Johnson, Jerry Sichting and Ainge. Johnson played small forward, matched against Dantley, who has been the Pistons' top scorer in the last three games with a total of 86 points.

Rodgers opted for a quick lineup to enliven the pace of the game. With McHale shifting to center, Daye, who signed as a free agent Dec. 11 after he was waived by the Chicago Bulls, started at forward alongside Bird.

The change in lineups also brought a change in matchups. The 6-foot-3 Daye was assigned Dantley, the Pistons' top scorer in the previous three games with a total of 82 points. McHale, who had been on Dantley, shifted to Rick Mahorn and Bird wound up with Laimbeer.

For the third straight game, Laimbeer, who was fined \$5,000 for his fight with Bird in Game 3, offered to shake hands with the Celtics' captain, but Bird again refused.



Detroit's Isaiah Thomas (left) tries to slow Darren Daye.

Lendl, Evert, Navratilova Win

PARIS — Defending champions Ivan Lendl and Chris Evert cruised into the fourth round of the French Open tennis tournament Friday, hitting in top form after struggling earlier.

Both had straight-set victories as the general quality of play improved on the fifth day at Roland Garros.

FRENCH OPEN TENNIS

Garros. The women's top seed, Martina Navratilova, also won in straight sets.

For the second successive day, only one seed was toppled Friday. Kathy Rinaldi, No. 10 in the women's draw, could not handle her French opponent, Nathalie Tauziat, or the fiercely partisan crowd and lost, 6-1, 6-3. Thirteen seeded players have been eliminated from the tournament.

Joining Lendl in the men's fourth round draw were No. 5 Miloslav Mecir, No. 14 Martin Jaite. Women's seeds advancing to Round 4 with Evert and Navratilova were No. 5 Helena Sukova, No. 8 Claudia Kohde-Kilsch, No. 12 Katerina Maleeva, No. 14 Raffaella Reggi and No. 15 Sylvia Hanika.

Lendl defeated Thierry Tulasne of France, 7-6, 6-2, 6-2, before a



Ivan Lendl bears down on Thierry Tulasne.

partisan Center Court crowd. Tulasne tested the world's No. 1 player at the start, opening up a 4-2 lead in the first set. But the Czechoslovak hit back in devastating style, winning the set on a tie-breaker and blitzing through the next two.

"Most of the time, the crowds have been against me here. But they appreciate it if someone fights hard and plays well," said Lendl, who had dropped a set in each of his previous two matches.

Mecir, No. 5 among the men and among the favorites, posted his third successive straight-set victory, blasting fellow Czechoslovak Milan Srejber, 6-1, 6-2, 6-1. Jaite won a 24-point tie-breaker on his way to a 6-2, 3-6, 7-6, 6-0, success over Thomas Muster of Austria.

Two conquerors of highly ranked players went out of the championships after their moment of glory.

Argentina's Horacio de la Pena, who beat John McEnroe, the No. 7 seed, in the first round, lost, 6-3, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3, to Spain's Emilio Sanchez.

And Eric Winogradsky of France, who entered the tournament as a wild card ranked 152d in the world, returned to the scene of his triumph over No. 3 seed Stefan Edberg of Sweden but could not repeat against Karl Novacek.

The Center Court crowd cheered as their favorite, Winogradsky, rose to win the third set, but the Czechoslovak was too strong and went through, 6-1, 6-0, 2-6, 6-4.

"He played in a way that I could not express," Winogradsky said. "I was under water. I couldn't breathe."

Lendl now meets Sweden's Joakim Nystrom in Round 4. Nystrom defeated Darren Cahill of Australia on Friday, 6-4, 7-6, 6-4.

Another unseeded player to advance was Patrice Kuchna of France, who defeated Jim Pugh of the United States, 6-4, 6-2, 3-6, 6-2. Jaite will face Novacek and Kuchna will meet Mecir in the next round.

Evert, the No. 3 seed, found her timing and rhythm on her favorite court, No. 1, as she breezed past Eva Krapf of Switzerland, 6-2, 6-0, in just 50 minutes, a change from the previous day when she struggled to eliminate Isabelle Demongeot of France.

"It's always good to get through a match without playing your best," Evert said. "It helps you for the next one and today I was a lot sharper."

Navratilova also came close to her peak as she crushed Austria's Petra Huber, 6-1, 6-1.

Czechoslovakia's Sukova downed Natalia Zvereva of the Soviet Union, 6-1, 6-3, and has conceded only 10 games in three matches.

Canada's Carling Bassett served for the opening set at 5-3 against Kohde-Kilsch. But she lost her edge and fell, 7-5, 6-3, to the West German.

Bulgaria's Maleeva beat Kate Gompert of the United States, 7-6, 6-1, and next meets Evert. Reggi downed Anne Minter of Australia, 7-5, 6-2, and Hanika defeated Laura Garrone of Italy, 6-4, 6-3. Reggi will play Sukova. Kohde-Kilsch will play Tauziat and Hanika will play Navratilova in the next round.

Clark's 2 Homers Can't Dispel That Uneasy Feeling

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
ST. LOUIS, Missouri — Jack Clark belted two home runs Thursday, pacing the St. Louis Cardinals to an 11-5 triumph over the Atlanta Braves.

"I'm not feeling comfortable, but I'm hitting more balls to right and center field," Clark said after the day's only National League game, in which he drove in three runs. "As long as it works, why fix it?"

Atlanta pitcher Rick Mahler, who gave up Clark's 14th and 15th homers this season, saw no reason to disagree.

"He's paid to hit home runs, and that's what he's doing. You've got to give a lot of credit to Jack Clark," he said. "This is not the easiest of ballparks to hit home runs in."

Clark, who is off to the best start in his major-league career, leads the majors with 48 RBIs. He has driven home 35 runs in 23 games this month and raised his average to .344, third best in the league.

Clark picked on a 1-2 fastball and hit a two-run homer in the first inning that gave St. Louis a 2-1 lead. His second homer, off a 2-2 curve as the leadoff hitter in the

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

fifth, ignited a three-run St. Louis inning. He also had a single as St. Louis rapped a season-high 18 hits.

Clark's claim of feeling uncomfortable during his hitting groove brought a wink from St. Louis Manager Whitey Herzog.

"It reminds me of Darrell Porter," Herzog said of his former catcher. "One time we were in New York. Darrell had a home run, a single and a double. I looked up the next day, and he was taking extra batting practice. I said, 'Darrell, what's going on?' He said, 'I'm not feeling right.'"

He said his misgivings with the way he feels while hitting stem

from "the way the ball is coming off the bat."

"One time I'm on, the next time I'm not. I need to be more consistent. Once I popped up with a runner at third," he said. "I'm still learning. I just can't quarrel with the results."

Ortola 8, Angels 7: In the American League, in Baltimore, Mike Young hit his second and the Orioles' sixth home run of the game, a two-run shot in the 12th, to give the Orioles the major-league record for home runs in a month. The Orioles have hit 48 home runs in their last 19 games and have 56 this month, breaking the record of 55 in a month, set in July 1947 by the New York Giants and equaled in May 1964 by the Minnesota Twins. Baltimore tops the majors with 76 home runs.

Red Sox 12, Indians 8: In Boston, Dwight Evans belted a three-run homer and knocked in six as the Red Sox rallied to beat Cleveland despite Joe Carter's three

home runs. Carter has 11 home runs this season.

Twins 13, Brewers 1: In Minneapolis, Tom Brunansky hit a two-run homer to cap a six-run first inning and Juan Berenguer yielded four hits over seven innings to power the Twins and hand Milwaukee its fifth straight loss. The Brewers have lost 17 of their last 19 games.

Yankees 5, Mariners 2: In New York, Gary Ward, Rickey Henderson and Dave Winfield hit home runs and Rick Rhoden posted his fourth straight victory to lead the Yankees to their fifth triumph in six games. Rhoden pitched eight scoreless innings before Ken Phelps hit his 14th homer in the ninth.

A's 4, Blue Jays 3: In Toronto, Dave Stewart struck out a career-high 10 batters and combined with two relievers on a four-hitter, and Jose Canseco drove in the go-ahead run with a bunt single for Oakland's victory. (AP/UPI)



Jack Clark watches the flight of his fifth-inning homer.

Flyers Stop Oilers to Even Series at 3 Games Each

By Julie Carr
Los Angeles Times Service

PHILADELPHIA — The Edmonton Oilers are beginning to wonder just what it will take to rid themselves of the Philadelphia Flyers. The Flyers, meanwhile, have come to believe the unbelievable.

Once again Thursday night, the Flyers came back from a two-goal deficit to beat Edmonton, 3-2, in Philadelphia's Spectrum, thereby tying the Stanley Cup finals at three games each and sending the series to a seventh game for the first time since 1971. The final game will be Sunday in Edmonton.

The game was supposed to be the one in which, finally, the Oilers clinched their third Stanley Cup. The feeling was that the Flyers had made it interesting, but, really, it was time to end it.

To that end, the Oilers took a 2-0 lead in the first period. It was not enough.

Edmonton has scored first in all

six games. Philadelphia has twice come back from two-goal deficits and once from three goals down.

What will it take for the Oilers to finally kill the Flyers?

"It's going to take a stake

STANLEY CUP FINALS

through our hearts, and even then I don't know if it will do it," forward Rick Tocchet said.

The Oilers took the lead while short-handed when Wayne Gretzky took the puck into the Flyer zone on the right side and fired goaltender Ron Hextall to the edge of the net. Gretzky faked a shot, took the puck behind the net and then fed Kevin Lowe, who scored.

Edmonton scored again as their first power play ended. The Oilers jammed the front of the net, and Kevin McClelland forced the puck into the net.

That gave the Oilers a 2-0 lead at 15:16 of the first period, and they

continued to press. Hextall's work at the end of the period kept the Oilers from running away with it.

Hextall played exceptionally well, making 30 saves to Grant Fuhr's 20 for Edmonton.

Philadelphia pulled to within one goal in the second period when Dave Brown threw the puck across the slot to Carson. Carson's shot hit the post and slowly inched across the goal line.

Edmonton winger Jaroslav Pouzar's shot at point blank range was knocked away when Hextall dived and kicked it with his skate. That left Edmonton with a 2-1 lead after two periods.

The Oilers were livid that an incident in which the Flyers' Brad McCrimmon seemed to butt the Oilers' Glenn Anderson did not result in an Oiler power play. Although McCrimmon clearly tried to butt Anderson, he did not appear to make contact. Both players were assessed double minors.

"Last time I looked, head-butting was a five-minute major," Gretzky said.

The Flyers tied the game with a power-play goal. Pelle Eklund centered one goal in Brian Propp in the slot. Oiler defenseman Charlie Huddy flung himself to the ice to block Propp's shot, but Propp lofted the puck over Huddy and into the net.

The goal sent the Spectrum crowd into a frenzy. Almost beyond hope, they were willing the Flyers to win.

The victory came 84 seconds later, on J.J. Daigneault's slap shot. Edmonton's Jari Kurri had swept the puck away and into Daigneault's vicinity. The 21-year-old defenseman skated up to the puck and slammed a slap shot toward Fuhr.

Philadelphia's Scott Mellanby screened the shot, and the puck flew by Fuhr.



Pilkton Thomas, who will meet champion Mike Tyson.

Odds Against Thomas In Attempt at Comeback

By Sally Jenkins
Washington Post Service

LAS VEGAS, Nevada — Pilkton Thomas's legs are called heavy, his once grand left hand is judged weary, and his coming heavyweight championship fight with crisp young Mike Tyson is by all appearances just another rout. Unless there may be something to prevent that in Thomas's durable character.

The common assessment of Saturday night's combined World Boxing Council-World Boxing Association title fight in Las Vegas is that Tyson, the reigning titleholder, will make brief work of 29-year-old Thomas, the No. 1 WBC contender whose wrongheadedness wrecked him two years ago.

But if there is a boxer to upset Tyson it is Thomas, who once picked himself up off the streets of Pontiac, Michigan, as a teen-age heroin addict and went on to get a street name after him.

"It can happen with this guy because he's been through so much," his trainer, Angelo Dundee, said. "He realized he was going in the wrong direction, and it did him some good."

In fact, were this the Thomas of two years ago, he would be judged the most eligible candidate to beat Tyson. Thomas's left jab was then a thing of wonder, and his record was 26-0, with 22 knockouts. But since 1985, Thomas has done a slow turn in the wind, while Tyson has gone 29-0 with 26 knockouts.

Thomas, now 29-1-1, won a difficult decision in August 1984 over Tim Witherspoon to win the WBC title, and then knocked out Mike Weaver impressively the following June. But he remained idle until last March, when he lost his title to Trevor Berbick, whom Tyson knocked out in the second round in November 1986.

But Thomas says circumstances have changed since the Berbick bout, and so has he. According to Thomas, the Berbick fight was the culmination of some poor decisions: he fought while feeling slightly ill, in poor shape and generally distracted.

"I was so tired from running my mouth, I was too tired for roadwork," he said.

Feeling overly secure with his title, Thomas expanded his interests and prepared little for Berbick. He dabbled in other fighters' careers, did some matchmaking, and recorded a tune called "Hanging On to Promises."

Thomas's first move toward correcting his mistakes was to return to Dundee, the veteran trainer who worked with Muhammad Ali and Sugar Ray Leonard. Dundee had trained Thomas for two other fights, and they were his most successful.

Thomas's only draw came against Gerrie Coetzee in 1983. After losing to Berbick, he took a seven-month sabbatical, followed by three comeback fights.

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

NBA Playoffs

Thursday's Result
Boston 33 32 35 35—185
Detroit 31 27 28 28—113
Dallas 101-97 10-17, 34, 24, 34
Phoenix 101-97 10-17, 34, 24, 34
Houston 101-97 10-17, 34, 24, 34
San Antonio 101-97 10-17, 34, 24, 34
Utah 101-97 10-17, 34, 24, 34
Los Angeles 101-97 10-17, 34, 24, 34
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A Last, Deep Dig Into the Heart of Paris

By Steven Greenhouse

PARIS—When a few preoccupied-minded bureaucrats decided that the Ile de la Cité—the island that is the geographical, historical and spiritual heart of Paris—needed a five-story underground parking garage, a few stubborn archaeologists saw it as a golden opportunity.

They insisted on delaying the project until they could comb the site, and they finally got permission. The result: a cornucopia of bas-reliefs, pottery, spoons, hairpins, hatchets and thousands of other objects from the 3d through the 19th centuries.

Even more unusual have been the dual endeavors at the site, under Rue de Lutèce, next to the Paris flower market and across from the Palais de Justice. As the archaeologists dig deeper, the construction company building the garage has worked above them, installing 100-foot-long concrete slabs across much of the excavation.

As part of their uneasy truce, the archaeologists have been racing to finish their dig by the June 1 deadline set by the city and construction company.

By Monday, therefore, the archaeologists hope to finish excavating a filled-in channel that they suspect was once a branch of the Seine River and also 15-foot-deep 13th and 15th-century refuse dumps that have given forth many pieces of tile, glass and pottery. The archaeologists are rushing because they know that what they fail to unearth by Monday will soon be smothered in concrete.

"There's a lot of pressure to finish," said Steven Zylawski, a Scottish archaeologist working at the site. "Every excavation site is different. And if we don't find everything here, we'll never know the full story."

Having dug down through 15 feet of mud and clay in the last two months, Zylawski wants to dig another six feet in the hope of finding whether there were prehistoric settlements on the island.

But with each passing day, he is slowly abandoning his goal of digging that deep because he and the other archaeologists recognize the importance of sticking to their deadline.

"Archaeologists are always called obstructionists," said Juan Antonio Muñoz Lacasta, a Spaniard who is director of the team of 18 archaeologists at the site. "The only way we can be credible is to finish on time. We're trying to show that people who care about the past can cohabit with people who are building the future."

Despite his kind words for the future, Muñoz remains far more wedded to the past. He said the excavation was the first one in Paris to provide a string of materials over such a long stretch. He and some of the others on this dig also participated in the rich excavation in the Cour Napoleon of the Louvre—a few hundred yards downstream on the right bank—where the finds covered some 13 centuries of Paris history. That dig was triggered by the project for the expansion and renovation of the Louvre museum.

The Ile de la Cité site he oversees lies just 200 yards from Notre-Dame Cathedral. The square in front of the cathedral has also been the site of rich archaeological digs, some of them during construction of an underground garage a decade ago.

The scene of the current excavation seems surreal. Gawkily backhoes and construction cranes hover above while archaeologists toil with trowels and shovels below, often on their hands and knees.

Indeed, the site seems to be made of pieces from different jigsaw puzzles: there are rough-cut 17th-century stone walls next to expertly chiseled 17th-century ones, while 18th-century wine casks cut into 13th-century garbage dumps—all with late 20th-century concrete overhead.

"When we study everything we've found, we hope to be able to put together the story of what Parisian daily life was like over the centuries—what they ate, what their houses were like, what they wore," Muñoz said. His team plans to spend the next six months meticulously examining what it has uncovered to produce both a book and a museum exhibition.

How do they find out gastronomic habits of yesteryear? For example? Preliminary findings show that the bones found in a 12th-century refuse dump were dominated by beef, with pork in second place, and lamb a respectable third. There were also remains from fish and birds, including goose, chicken, duck, crow, quail and pigeon.

In comparison, in a nearby 13th-century dump, pork bones exceeded the beef remains, with lamb a distant third. Hardly any bird remains were in that dump, but the archaeologists found one bare with little other game.

One of the biggest mysteries at the site was what some 40,000 sheep anklebones were doing piled in an 18th-century cellar. "One theory is that these bones were used to reinforce mortar in construction," said Frédérique Audoin, an archaeologist with an expertise in bones. "My other theory is that there was a butcher who sold a lot of lamb's feet, and these were just the discards."

Another mystery concerned the 261 cat bones uncovered in a 12th-century dump, with many of the skulls displaying identical cuts. Audoin said this showed that the cats were skinned, and she suspects the skins were used for medicinal purposes.

For the archaeologists, the dig has been strenuous because it is in such a humid, muddy area, but at the same time this has allowed them to recover 300-year-old wooden spoons and sandals that might have disintegrated in drier places. The site is also terribly cramped, wedged in between 19th-century buildings.

Baron Georges-Eugène Haussmann's sweeping 19th-century renovations on the island demolished and covered most of its medieval buildings. The excavation site is considered part of the original settlement of Paris, which was inhabited about 300 B.C. by the Gallic tribe of the Parisii in a settlement the Romans called Lutetia. Barbarians overran the site in the third century, but the archaeologists have uncovered third-century Gallo-Roman glass and a bas-relief with a Triton blowing into a conch.



Excavations on the Ile de la Cité: Monday deadline.

When the archaeologists persuaded the city to delay the construction, they also obtained \$1.1 million in municipal funds for the excavator. But the city did not want to give the archaeologists carte blanche, so it limited the dig to a year's duration and required them to share the site with a construction team.

Not surprisingly, there was often a low-key form of trench warfare between the two groups, especially when the builders were laying the concrete beams over the site to prevent the adjoining foundations from caving in. The builders were often frustrated because the archaeologists were sometimes not ready to move from a spot when they said they would be.

"In construction, you can always plan ahead, but in archaeology you can't always do that," said Bernard Hauw, the construction manager. "The archaeologists never know what they're going to stumble on."

PEOPLE

Suing Queen Elizabeth

Queen Elizabeth II is being sued for not paying rent on a lakeside home in Brazil, but the actual tenant is the Canadian Embassy. The embassy routinely puts the queen's name on rental contracts because she is the head of state, said embassy spokeswoman Silvia Reis, adding that the owner of the building is using the queen's name to attract attention. The house in Brasília was rented from 1983 until the end of this year, she said. An embassy diplomat living there moved out in 1984 and rent payments stopped because of structural problems with the house, she said. The owner, lawyer Antonio Henrique Pires de Oliveira, could not immediately be reached for comment. A Rio newspaper reported he is suing for about \$30,000 in back rent.

Bob Hope, who celebrated his 84th birthday Friday, received greetings in the form of a limousine from former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. "On the day of his grand 84th / May all our good wishes pour forth / To a young man named Hope / As beloved as the pope / And more active than Oliver North." The telegram ended with "Many happy returns from one of your greatest fans."

South African Mike Oosterlaak celebrated his 28th birthday in a cage with 10 lions. Oosterlaak, aiming at a record 64 days, has spent 54 days in the cage at an animal park 40 kilometers (25 miles) north of Johannesburg. He is raising money to buy two gorillas for the park.

Joan Collins' estranged husband, Peter Helm, has failed to obtain a \$150,000 advance from the British actress to tide him over. Collins' lawyer, Marvin Mitchellson, in opposing the request, said the star of the television series "Dynasty" owed \$1.1 million in taxes, and was not earning any money at present because the show was not in production. "During their 13-month marriage, Helm received 1.3 million dollars plus 500,000 dollars in expenses without paying a bill," Mitchellson told a Superior Court judge in Los Angeles. "What has he done with it? Why should Miss Collins be a bank and loan, out money?"

Actor and former bodybuilder Arnold Schwarzenegger says an agent once advised him to stick with weightlifting because he had an accent, was "too overdeveloped" and had a strange name that no one could pronounce. The Austrian-born Schwarzenegger, who emigrated to the United States in 1968, said in an American magazine he was confident that "eventually some people would learn to spell my name and even pronounce it." He added: "And I told myself, if they do, they'll never forget it. . . . Do you forget Gina Lollobrigida?"

"Twin brothers who used a 'lo' Audubon painting to fund one of their life's dreams—a 50-page, \$2,500 book depicting Texas birds—say they hope the \$253,000 an art dealer paid for the Audubon Thursday will further boost their own artistic profile. An unidentified dealer purchased 'The Great Crow Blackbird' for \$253,000 at an auction at Sotheby's in New York. The picture, which was believed for 160 years to be lost or destroyed, was owned by Fort Worth artist Scott and Stuart Gantling, who bought it in 1984 after seeing it in a Philadelphia art dealer's catalogue—not identified as an Audubon—and put it up as collateral for their own artistic project. Stuart Gantling said that, although the brothers hated to part with the Audubon painting, they hope its sale will make their artistic efforts more familiar with dealers outside Texas."

Angela Lansbury returns to her first love, Broadway, June 7 to host the nationally televised Tony Awards presentation during her annual vacation from her "Murder, She Wrote" television series. "I'm supposed to be taking it easy until we begin shooting the new fall series in July," said Lansbury as she began rehearsals for the 41st awards. "This is a lot of work, but I wouldn't miss it for anything. It's good to be back." Lansbury, 61, said, "It's purely a celebration of the theater and of a great season. We are going to have tributes to George Abbott on his 100th birthday and to the late Robert Preston and musical numbers from the four nominated musicals and dramatic scenes from the four nominated plays."

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